WESTERN RECORDER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

ENCOURAGEMENT

To Young Men, who have in prospect the work of the Christian Ministry.

Mr. Editor—As the Secretary of the American Education Society is expected to be in this country in the course of a few weeks, probably in the month of April, to visit the principal villages on the western turnpike and vicinity, from Utica to Buffalo, as far as his time will permit; for the purpose of collecting funds to promote the object of that important institution; it may be useful, at this time, to spread before the public, through the medium of a weekly journal, some of the leading principles on which that Society is carrying forward its operations.

The great object of this Society is to raise up a thoroughly educated and ardently pious ministry—"workmen that need not be ashamed; rightly dividing the word of truth." The ultimate design of their whole *system* of measures is to produce "the most favourable influence upon the *purity*, the *ability*, the *piety*, and the *evangelical energy* of the ministry; and which, in this manner, would best promote the safety, the enlargement, and the highest spiritual welfare of the churches of Christ. It is accordingly a *fundamental* maxim with them, that success must depend, under God, chiefly, upon the *character* of those whom they are instrumental of putting into the sacred office. They are not insensible to the fact, that great *numbers* are wanted immediately, to fill up the ranks of the ministry. They see it; they feel it to be true; and their hearts are ready to sink, when they reflect how few are the labourers, compared with the harvest that is to be gathered; but they would never forget that more is depending upon *character*, than upon *numbers* merely."

System of affording Aid.

In rendering assistance to those under their patronage, the Board of Directors have endeavoured to adopt a system that would harmonise with the great principle now mentioned. They would grant *so much assistance*, that a young man of proper disposition and endowments may obtain, without serious embarrassment or loss of health, a *thorough* education for the ministry; and they would afford aid *in such a manner*, as to incite him to diligence and economy, and to leave unimpaired every desirable motive to personal effort. Proceeding upon this ground, the Directors have, after much experience and reflection, decided to make but small appropriations, and to grant these in the form of advantageous and parental *loans*, rather than in the form of a simple *charity*. The tendency of habits of dependence on charity, especially when formed in early life, has operated as an objection to Education Societies, in the minds of intelligent and benevolent men. It has been seen that multitudes of the most distinguished men in every profession have raised themselves to honour and usefulness by their own efforts; and public opinion has generally ascribed their success, in no small degree, to the severe, but salutary discipline which they experienced in the school of necessity. They were compelled to be men of enterprise, of diligence, of self-denial, and of resources, or to be nothing. Such men have been oftener found in the ministry, than in any other profession; and rarely, indeed, have they been found to be unoccupied; or praying to be put into "one of the priest's offices, that they might eat a piece of bread." Their labours have been estimated as above all price, and the highest posts of usefulness in the church have been opened wide unto them. The Directors of the American Education Society, would increase, instead of diminish, the number of such men. By adopting their present system, they encourage young men to do all which they can for themselves, and to influence their friends and relatives to assist them; they lessen the inducement, to any but those whose hearts are strongly set on the ministry, and who really need assistance, to apply for aid; they allow young men to feel that they are not pensioners on charity, but dependent, ultimately, upon themselves alone for their education; and they increase the resources, and thus extend and multiply the benefits of the Society.

Still the loans are of a peculiar kind—resembling those which a poor father, having many sons to educate, would be likely to make to one of them in assisting him to obtain an education. He would say to him—It is but little that I can do to aid you—only so much as to encourage you to make every prudent effort to help yourself; and what I allow you to have, you will be expected to return, at a future day, that your brother may, in like manner, have the benefit of it.

The loan, as will be seen by the rules, is *without interest*, until there has been time to refund it; it is *without* any other *security* than that of the young man's own name; and it is made with the further provision, of being ultimately cancelled in whole, or in part, by the Board of Directors, should they think it improper or unsuitable to make him refund. Foreign and domestic missionaries, and ministers settling in very destitute regions, where they can obtain only a scanty subsistence, have been decided by the Board, in several instances, to come within this provision.

No young man, who does his duty, can ever be oppressed or very greatly embarrassed by such a loan. Having derived important advantages from it himself, he will, if he possess any benevolence, or any sympathy for those who are struggling with the same difficulties which he has had to encounter, find it a pleasure to return into the treasury of the Lord, what he has received from it. At least, if one professing supreme love to Christ, should be dissatisfied, and ask for *more* than this, the Directors feel no anxiety to assume the responsibility of educating him for the ministry.

The young men who are aided by this Society, it will be seen at once, are not *charity students*. They are indeed *beneficiaries*, or persons who receive from this Society a *benefit*; though the aid afforded them is not gratuitous, or in a way of *charity*. As the greatest sum they can receive from this Society, is but $12 a quarter, while preparing for college; $18 a quarter, while members of college; and $20 a quarter, while pursuing their theological studies; a considerable portion of their expenses must be defrayed by their own industry and management. It is therefore with the Society an important object, to provide, as far as is practicable, means by which they can aid themselves by their labour, and such other advantages as may be obtained in connexion with the several institutions where they may be pursuing their studies.

In pursuance of this object, the following provision is made for beneficiaries of this Society, viz:—

In Fairfield Academy.

For tuition there is no charge; by favour of Rev. David Chassell, Principal. *Room rent* in the Academy, from $4 to $6 a year, can be paid for in the students' labour.—*Board.*—A considerable proportion of the students have for several years been accustomed to board themselves. The cost has seldom exceeded fifty cents a week. Provision can be made for several promising young men to board in respectable families, for services that may be rendered, without encroaching upon their school hours.

Steuben Academy.

Tuition $2 25 a quarter; one half of the regular sum being deducted by the Trustees. *Room rent* in the Academy without charge. *Board.*—Provision is made by the Trustees and other friends for beneficiaries to board themselves. The average price of their board the last quarter was but forty cents a week.

Lowville Academy.

Tuition $4 a quarter; $1 do. being deducted from the regular price by Mr. Taylor, the principal. Ordinary bill of contingencies without charge. *Board.*—Three or four young men, by applying early in the season, may probably receive board till sometime in autumn, for services rendered, without encroaching upon their school hours.

Oneida Academy.

Tuition fifty cents a week. Washing, lights, fuel, &c. need not be over twenty-five cents a week. *Board* paid for in labour, three and a half hours daily.

Pompey Academy.

Tuition $1 50 a quarter; $1 do. being deducted from the regular price by Mr. Huntington, the principal. *Room rent* in the Academy, $4 a year. *Board.*—An arrangement is made for young men to board themselves, by raising or purchasing provisions for this purpose, and having it prepared for a moderate compensation, by a respectable family in the village. The use of a lot of land, with about twenty acres under improvement, lying within a few rods of the Academy, is given by Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Smithfield, for beneficiaries to cultivate, the ensuing season; the avails of which will probably defray a large portion of their current expenses.

Academy in Owego Village, Tioga Co.

Tuition without charge, by Rev. Mr. Fairchild, principal. *Board.*—Provision is about to be made for obtaining a lot of about twelve acres, for beneficiaries to cultivate, the ensuing season, on favourable terms. Those who may feel especially interested may shortly be informed of the particulars.

Academy in Prattsburgh, Steuben Co.

Tuition, for all young men who are preparing for the ministry, will be without charge.

Arrangements of a similar nature will be made, as far as is practicable, in connexion with other academies, as soon as time can be devoted to this object. The aid which young men may derive from these arrangements will constitute no part of their quarterly appropriations, nor be considered, in any way, as taken from the funds of this Society. This encouragement is given to beneficiaries, with the hope that they may thus be able to continue their studies without incumbrance of debt, in addition to what they will owe to the American Education Society.

In connexion with these pecuniary advantages, the habit of keeping exact accounts of all their receipts and expenditures, which must always be presented in their quarterly returns; the benefit they will receive from the pastoral visitations and correspondence of the Corresponding Secretary of the A. E. Society, and from the general regimen of the Society's regulations; with the special interest they have in the prayers of many thousands, particularly at the time of the monthly concert; render their situation peculiarly favourable for distinguished usefulness, particularly as ministers in our new settlements, or missionaries among the heathen.

Any young men, who may wish to study for a season upon trial, before presenting themselves as candidates for the beneficence of the Education Society, will be assisted to such means as may enable them to accomplish this object, by making their wishes known to the subscriber.

J. EELLS, Cor. Sec. W. E. S.

Westmoreland, March 12, 1829.

☞ Editors who would promote the object of the above communication, will confer a favour on the Society, by giving it a place in their respective papers.

For the Western Recorder.

"THE ELEVENTH HOUR."

Mr. Editor—You have doubtless heard much of the eleventh hour. You know that it is generally used with reference to persons in advanced life; and that in the gospel, it is designed to teach us that persons who have rejected the offers of salvation all their life time, may and frequently do embrace these offers in old age.

I am inclined to dissent from the popular opinion on this subject. Whether I am right or wrong, you and your readers, I trust, will impartially judge, by comparing my sentiments with the word of God and with many existing facts.

The expression, "the eleventh hour," is found in the 6th verse of the 20th chapter of Matthew. It constitutes a part of the parable of the labourers in the vineyard. The correct interpretation of that parable, therefore, will illustrate the meaning of the eleventh hour. At the close of the preceding chapter, Christ had said, that "many that are first, shall be last; and the last shall be first." This parable is designed to interpret this remark.

God is represented as being the householder. By his going out to hire labourers into his vineyard, we are to understand, his sending his servants to call sinners to repent, and to enter into his service. His going out at different hours of the day, seems to represent his sending his prophets and ministers in different ages of the world, and to different generations of men. For those to whom they were sent, *had not been called before;* it was their first invitation. Every time they went out, they found *others* standing idle, and not the *same* persons. His offering them a penny a day, or "whatever is right," exhibits to us the determination and willingness of God to reward those who labour in his vineyard. In their account, at the close of the day, the last employed were first rewarded. They received as much as those who entered the vineyard early in the morning, which clearly shows that the reward was of grace, and not of debt. Those who were first called, murmured against the householder, on account of this treatment. This complaint is certainly not among the saints in glory. In that happy world, they will not murmur against the eternal Householder. This, I suppose, is designed to represent the jealousy and opposition of the Jews, in view of the conversion of the Gentiles. But the complaint was "against the good man of the house," for rewarding those who entered the vineyard at the eleventh hour, as he rewarded those who had been longer employed. The eleventh hour, therefore, refers to the calling of the Gentiles.

The prophets, the Lord Jesus Christ, and the apostles, went to the Jews at different periods, to call them into the kingdom of God, or to labour in his vineyard. Afterwards the apostles received their last commission, and went to the Gentiles. To conclude, the Lord Jesus says, "*so the last shall be first, and the first last;* for many be called, but few chosen." Those whom the Jews thought were the last to be saved, would first enter the kingdom of heaven. This appeared to be the original design of the parable. As it comes down to us, it may represent the visible church of Christ. In this sense, it may teach us that a man's title to the kingdom of glory does not depend on *the length of time* that he has been a member of the church, or the number of years that intervene between conversion and death. It may also teach us, that many of long standing in the church, who promised fair for heaven at the beginning of their profession, will be the last to be saved, or will not be saved; while others, who came into the church long after them, will enter heaven before them; "for many be called, but few chosen." Many are called to the gospel feast, and to do the will of God, but few do it. Among those who are visibly connected with the church, how many there are, who only have a name that they live, but are dead.

The propriety of applying the different hours of the day to the different ages when sinners are converted, *in the way that it is generally done*, I sincerely question. It is said in view of this application, that we are here taught that sinners may sit under the light and sound of the gospel all their life time—may have many solemn calls from the word and Spirit of God, and yet be converted in old age. If the *same individuals* had been called *at each of the different hours*, this would appear plausible. But from the parable we do not learn that the *same persons* were favoured *with more than a single call.* It cannot, therefore, with propriety refer to those who have been called in innumerable instances.

From this interpretation, I would suggest a few thoughts.

1st. The importance of searching the scriptures. Let not Ministers and Christians, in exhortation or in prayer, apply certain portions of the word of God to particular characters or times, because they have heard others do so, nor because it is thus written in certain books. Let them first search the scriptures, and see if these things are so. Should this be done with the candour and the docile spirit of the Bereans, many might be converted from many of their beloved sentiments, which are contrary to the word of God.

2d. From this subject we may learn that the eleventh hour may be passed in youth as well as in old age. The last special call that a sinner has to repent, may be denominated his eleventh hour. Those in the parable received but one call. Had they refused to obey, no intimation is given that they would ever have received another. I am of the opinion that a sinner never has many special calls to repent. By special, I mean in addition to the preaching of the word, the convictive influence of the Holy Spirit. "My Spirit shall not always strive with man," is a declaration of tremendous import. Many have felt it to be so, and in *early life* too, when the Spirit has ceased to strive with them forever! I do not think that a sinner is ever *deeply convicted but once* in this world. At that moment, I believe, he is sealed to life or death forever. I do not mean that a sinner is not *convicted* more than once. He may be convicted a number of times. But I mean that a sinner is *only once* brought to feel that he is cut off from all hope of salvation in his present state, and to acknowledge the justice of God in his condemnation; or is *only once* brought where he *seems to be on the point* of coming into the kingdom of heaven. If he goes back from this state, he goes back to perdition. This thought entered my mind several years ago. At first I doubted whether it was so. Since that period I have frequently considered myself in favourable circumstances to watch the operations of the Spirit, and to gain information on this subject. The result of what little observation I have been able to make, is, that a sinner is *only once deeply convicted.* I have seen the same individual in deep distress, at different times, and in different revivals of religion; but I never saw him under deep conviction at different times. I say, therefore, that the eleventh hour, or the last special call to go into the vineyard, may be in youth as well as in old age.

3d. Let aged sinners tremble. Your day of mercy may have passed, many years since. You may be living only to fill up the cup of your iniquity. When it is full, God will not wait for it to overflow. You will then be ripe for the sharp sickle of the Son of Man, and the great wine-press of the wrath of God. Rev. xiv, 14—19. Have you not been awakened? Have you not grieved the Spirit of God? *Tremble, then*—TREMBLE!!

Finally, let Christians beware how they encourage aged sinners, by referring them to the eleventh hour. They may already be in the same condition with that generation in the days of Christ, to whom he declared, that the things which belong to their peace were hidden from their eyes. H.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor—I would ask, if the friends of the benevolent efforts of the day are doing as much for the salvation of men as the leadings of Providence require. I refer more particularly to personal efforts. For example—Do the increasing instances of conversion, through the instrumentality of religious tracts, have the effect of increasing the work of distribution? If Christians did attach as much importance to tract operations as the subject demands, is there not reason to believe, that from the towns and villages around us, we should hear not only of individual conversions but of precious revivals of religion, bearing the testimony of countless witnesses to the power and impressiveness of divine truth? Means in themselves, I know, are nothing; but God, who is mighty in working, is able of these comparatively insignificant "messengers," to raise up children to Abraham.

Not long since, as I am credibly informed, a young gentleman called at the depository of the Utica Branch Tract Society, and obtained about one hundred tracts, which he took with him to Alleghany county, and distributed in the town of ——. Soon afterwards an awakening took place in that town, which resulted in the hopeful conversion of nearly seventy persons. Of that number about thirty ascribed the joys of their salvation, through the blessing of God, to the reading of the tracts.

Can any arguments impress upon Christians the importance of this cause, if such facts as these will not do it?

It would gratify me, Mr. Editor, to hear from your correspondents more frequently on this subject. I am sometimes inclined to think, that under existing circumstances, no greater good could be accomplished by the use of the pen and press, than that of persuading the sons and daughters of Zion to engage heartily in the blessed work of dispensing the gospel through the pages of religious tracts. The tracts should be systematically distributed in every town, village, and settlement—to the rich, and to the poor—in the dwellings of abundance and festivity, as well as in the abodes of poverty and wretchedness. Every christian should feel it to be an indispensable duty as well as a rich privilege, to employ in this way a regular portion of his time, and be looking in prayer for the fruits of his labours.

Your's, &c. V.

AFRICAN COLONISATION.

Extracts from a Review of the eleventh Annual Report of the American Colonisation Society.

From the American Quarterly Review.

The possessions of the Society now extend nearly *one hundred and fifty miles* along the coast; and to a considerable distance into the interior. "No less than *eight stations* from Cape-Mount to Trade-Town, 140 miles, are now under the government of the colony, and four of these have been acquired during the last year."

The articles of export are the productions of the country; consisting of rice, palm-oil, ivory, tortoise-shell, dye-woods, gold, hides, wax, and a small amount of coffee. There are almost always some vessels in the harbour; and "the bustle and thronging of the streets, show something, already, of the activity of the smaller sea-ports of the United States." By means of this commerce, many of the settlers have acquired a considerable property, and enjoy an abundance, not only of the necessaries, but of the comforts, and even the luxuries of life. The intercourse between Monrovia and the other settlements in Liberia is so considerable, that the net annual profits of a small schooner, employed by the agent for this purpose, amounted to 4700 dollars; "a sum nearly adequate to defray the expense of the whole organisation for the public service, both for the United States agency, and the colonial government." After speaking of the prospects of the colony, the agent says, "But I can even now assure the Board, that except a very few of the emigrants, the most independent and easy in their circumstances in America, they generally live in a style of neatness and comfort, approaching to elegance in many instances, unknown before their arrival in this country. An interesting family, twelve months in Africa, destitute of the means of furnishing a comfortable table, is not known; and an *individual*, of whatever sex or age, without ample provision of decent apparel, cannot, I believe, be found." And again—"Every family, and nearly every single adult person in the colony, has the means of employing from one to four native labourers, at an expense of from four to six dollars a month. And several of the settlers, when called upon, in consequence of sudden emergencies of public service, have made repeated advances of merchantable produce, to the amount of 300 to 600 dollars each."

In their last report, the managers state that the population of the colony, (including emigrants by recent expeditions), exceeds twelve hundred persons; of whom about five hundred were introduced during the last year. Of these, one hundred and forty-two recaptured Africans, liberated by a decree of the supreme court, and sent to the agency in Liberia, arrived in the ship Norfolk, on the 27th of August, 1827. In a letter written seven days after their arrival, Mr. Ashmun says, "It may be interesting to the Board, as a proof of the extensive business and resources of their colony, to observe, that not more than twenty remain, even at this early date, a charge to the United States. Two-thirds of the number have situations in the families of the older settlers, for terms of from one to three years; the remainder are at service, on wages to be paid them at the year's end," after which they were to have lands assigned them as other settlers. The report further states, that "three new fortifications, and thirteen public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are either completed already, or so far advanced, as to authorise the expectation that they will be finished in the course of the year." Some opinion may be formed of the enterprising spirit of the colonists, from the fact that they have already organised a company to improve the navigation of the Montserado river, by removing the bars which obstruct it, and some progress has been made in the work.

It has been supposed by some, that persons cannot be found willing to go; but this is not the fact. There are hundreds desirous and ready to emigrate; and many more would be liberated for the purpose, were the Society possessed of the means of transporting them. Last year there was as great an accession of new settlers, as could be conveniently accommodated in the present circumstances of the colony.

The whole coloured population of the United States is estimated at about 2,000,000, and they are supposed to increase in nearly the same ratio as the whites, or to double in thirty years. In thirty years from this time, then, there will be 4,000,000 of negroes in the country; and, in sixty years, 8,000,000! A nation of eight millions of degraded, despised, oppressed beings! And to this accelerated progress there is no limit. The barbarous scheme of Pharaoh, if practicable, would alone retard it. But from this, our feelings as men and as Christians, revolt with horror. What then is to be done? We would fain indulge the hope, that this dreadful curse will one day be removed; and that, when we speak of the millions who inhabit our land, we may add with pride, *they are all freemen.* We know not how it may be with others, but for ourselves, we see no human means by which this can be accomplished, unless it be by colonisation; and if ever the work is to be commenced, it cannot be done under more favourable auspices than at the present period. It is, at least, worth the experiment; and now is the best time for making it. The American Colonisation Society have undertaken to lead the way; they have founded a colony on the coast of Africa; and it only requires the encouragement of an enlightened country, to give the plan a fair trial. If it succeed, the benefit to our country will be incalculable; if it fail, the pious and patriotic men who have made the attempt, have done their duty; and we must submit, with resignation, to the unavoidable calamity. But there is yet hope; and while any thing remains untried, no effort should be spared. It is true, the work is immense, and the means of the Society are small—confessedly inadequate to the accomplishment of the project. But the Society never pretended to be able to carry through this great enterprise. They have acted only as pioneers in the work. All they could expect to do, was "merely to pave the way, to point out the track," and call upon the nation to follow.

To suppress the slave trade, has been for many years an object of national policy with several governments, both in Europe and America. It has been interdicted by solemn treaties, and proscribed by the laws of individual states. The most despotic and the most democratic governments have joined in denouncing it. Austria and Colombia have proclaimed "universal emancipation;" while Great-Britain and the United States have exerted their naval force in attempting the extermination of this infamous trade. But still it exists; and not only exists, but flourishes nearly as much as ever. The reports of the African Institution present a detailed list of the names of two hundred and eighteen vessels, believed to be engaged in this trade, in the year 1824; and the number of its victims in that year, was ascertained to be not less than *one hundred and twenty thousand;* of whom, about twenty thousand perished on the middle passage, or soon after their arrival at the port of their destination. "More than twenty thousand reached in that year the single port of Rio-Janeiro."* We attempt no description of this inhuman traffic. The barbarous cruelties which attend every step of its progress, from its commencement in treacherous wiles to entrap its victims, to its consummation, by consigning them to endless and hopeless slavery, have been too often and too faithfully delineated, to need repetition here. But, supposing every one to concur in the propriety of its suppression, we assert, without hesitation, that colonisation upon the coast of Africa, affords the only prospect of success in this benevolent enterprise. This trade, which has been confirmed by the practice of centuries, and is supported by its ministering to so many powerful passions of our nature, is not to be put down by force, so long as a place can be found for the supply or reception of slaves. In vain may the governments of distant nations proscribe it by their treaties, or declare it piracy by their laws. In vain may they line Africa with their ships, and establish "mixed commissions," for the trial and punishment of offenders. Rapacity and avarice will still find means to elude the vigilance, or baffle the efforts of benevolence; and the friends of humanity must mourn over the inefficacy of their exertions. This is the lesson of experience on the subject, when, after years of unavailing effort, the evil rages with unabated violence.

In this state of affairs, we look on colonisation as the only expedient by which the object may be effected. Its operation is two-fold; *direct*, by occupying the coast, and so cutting off access to the source of the polluted stream; and *indirect*, by convincing the natives of the criminal nature of the trade, and turning their attention to other means of gain. The plan adopted by the regular slave traders, for obtaining their cargoes, is, to have agents, residing at different parts of the country, who procure the required number of slaves, and collect them at certain stations or factories, generally in some river or secluded inlet from the sea. In the mean time, the slaver hovers about the coast, avoiding the cruisers stationed there, or showing an empty vessel when boarded; until she can find a favourable opportunity of running in, taking her living cargo on board, and escaping, perhaps in the course of a single night; so that the utmost vigilance may be evaded. The immediate effect of the occupation of the coast, in destroying this practice, must of course be confined to the space within the jurisdiction of the colony; and so far as this extends, its salutary operation is already sensible. Not many years ago, there were several of these slave stations within a few miles of Cape-Montserado, at which the trade was actively prosecuted; but since the establishment of the colony, they have been completely broken up. Every exertion for this purpose is made by the colonial government; and in 1826, they could say, "The line of coast from Sierra-Leone to Cape-Mount, is now under British protection; and from Cape-Mount to Trade-Town, (the Liberian coast), a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, the slave trade cannot be prosecuted with the least hope of success. Many of the tribes are really disposed to abandon it, and all perceive the hazard with which, in future, it must be attended."

But the most effectual method of putting an end to this traffic, is by bringing it into discredit among the natives themselves; and this can be effected only by means of a colony. For centuries, these wretched beings have been accustomed to look upon this trade as the only means of securing a supply of foreign articles. Wars have been fomented, and villages depopulated, to furnish its victims; and they have found it far easier to make their purchases from the strangers, in a way that would at the same time gratify their malignant passions, than by the products of regular industry. Now, in order to draw them off from this detestable occupation, it is necessary to inspire them with an abhorrence of it; to convince them that

* It appears by an official document, received from Rio de Janeiro, that the following importations of slaves were made into that port, in 1826 and 1827:—

1826, landed alive, 35,966—died on passage, 1985,
1827, do. do. 41,388—do. do. 1643.

their real interest is opposed to it; and to turn their attention to other means of profitable intercourse with foreigners. Their country is rich in natural productions of every kind; and but moderate labour is requisite to supply them with the staples of a gainful commerce. But this change cannot be effected without the constant inculcation of better principles, and a regular market for their produce, such as an extensive settlement among them alone can afford. The reports from the colony encourage the hope that much has already been done in this way, and still greater results may be expected. Several of the tribes, in the neighbourhood of the settlement, have expressed their conviction that the slave trade is a "*bad business*," and their determination not to engage in it again, if they can avoid it; and the chiefs have invited the colonists to settle among them, and teach their people the arts of agriculture. All these things have an effect; but if ever the work be finally accomplished, it must be by the introduction of civilisation and true religion into this degraded country.

From the New-York Observer.

IS IT OF NO USE?

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman recently of this city, but now residing in one of the eastern states, is offered as a comment on the oft repeated assertion that it is "of no use" to join a Temperance Society:—

"Mr. I.—— has for some time past exerted himself to form a Temperance Society here, but to no purpose. Not long since, to his surprise and that of others, the inhabitants of a remote and retired village, on a mountain five miles distant, *who were noted for the quantity of rum they drank*, and the number of drunkards they maintained, formed a society upon the plan of entire abstinence, except in cases of sickness. The consequence has been, that no ardent spirits are now sold at the only store in the village, the quantity on hand when the society was formed having been sent away. *Now the drunkards cannot get drunk*, unless they spend at least one day in going after the *material*, as the place, as I before observed, is five miles from the centre of the town, and the way up a steep mountain. I have attended one of their monthly meetings, at which sixteen came forward and joined the society; some of whom, I was informed, had previously been in the habit of daily intoxication.—There are but few in the whole village who are not now members of the society. Thus by placing the poison beyond his reach, even the drunkard can be reclaimed.

A YOUTH HURRIED TO ETERNITY.

Not long since, a young man, in the vigour of health, with the fairest prospect of a long and prosperous life, was thrown from a vehicle, and conveyed to the nearest house, in a state that excited instant and universal alarm for his safety. A physician was called. The first question of the wounded youth was, "Sir, must I die? must I die? Deceive me not in this thing." His firm tone and penetrating look demanded an honest reply. He was told that he could not live one hour. He waked up, as it were, at once, to a full sense of the dreadful reality. "Must I then go into eternity in one hour? God knows that I have made no preparation for this event. I knew that impenitent youth were sometimes cut off thus suddenly; but it never entered my mind that I was to be one of the number. And now what shall I do be saved?" He was told that he must repent, and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. "But how shall I repent and believe? Here is no time to explain the manner. Death will not wait for an explanation. The work must be *done*. The whole business of an immortal being in this probationary life is now crowded into one short hour; and that is an hour of mental agony and distraction." Friends were weeping around, and running to and fro, in the frenzy of grief. The poor sufferer, with a bosom heaving with emotion, and an eye gleaming with desperation, continued the cry of "What shall I do to be saved?" till, in less than an hour, his voice was hushed in the stillness of death.—*Wilcox's Sermons*.

INTELLIGENCE.

MACKINAW.

Letters of a very recent date have been received from the mission at this place. It appears that the missionaries were in good health; and that their labours and their encouragements continued to increase. The schools continued to prosper; but there was sensibly felt the want of another teacher. The religious attention continued, and had extended to some of the white inhabitants, who were not connected with the mission.

The friends of religion should remember this station with devout gratitude and fervent supplications. The language of the missionaries is—Brethren, sisters, pray for us! Pray that this station may still be visited with outpourings from on high.

BURMAN MISSION.

The Baptist Register, of Friday last, contains several letters from this Mission, written by Mrs. Boardman to her friends in Skaneateles. The following are extracts:—

TAVOY, *May* 3, 1828.

According to the advice of our patrons at home, and in concurrence with the united opinion of the brethren here, we have formed a new station. We think that three missionaries can be more useful at two stations, than all living in one place. This consideration has made us willing to leave the sweet retired home, we so much loved, in Maulemeing, and again become wanderers and strangers in a strange land.

On Saturday, March 29, we left Maulemeing for Amherst, where the vessel lay, which was to take us to Tavoy. Our dear missionary associates accompanied us to the boat, and the poor native Christians and girls of the school stood on the shore, weeping at our departure. We expected to reach Amherst the same day; but owing to contrary winds, we were disappointed, and compelled to spend the night in an open boat, exposed to robbers, who are daily attacking boats on the river. But God, who has preserved us through all dangers, took care of us, and the next morning we reached the ship, a little after sunrise. The next day we went on shore, to shed a farewell tear on the graves of our lamented sister Judson, and little Maria. We also went to the old mission-house, which we found nearly in ruins. While there, we sent for Mah Loon Bya, a female christian, who still lives in Amherst, and for two little girls, who were formerly members of the school. We conversed with the female convert, and found that although deprived of gospel privileges, she appeared to be growing in grace. Me A, also one of the scholars, had not forgotten the religious instruction she had received. When she left school, I gave her a ms. copy of John's gospel, and Mrs. Judson's catechism. These books she had kept, and she assured me she had read them every day, and unceasingly entreated her mother (a violent opposer) to listen to the words of eternal life. She said that she daily prayed to God to give her a new heart, and teach her to worship him in an acceptable manner.

You will undoubtedly have heard of the death of Dr. Price, of Ava. His eldest child, a daughter born previous to his leaving America, will be received into our family; and I trust will be a great comfort to us, and by the blessing of God, be very useful in his cause among the heathen.

TAVOY, *May* 3, 1828.

We are in the midst of the native population, but as several European families have lived in this place for some time, our house has not been so thronged with Burmans on visits of curiosity. We have been here but three Sabbaths. On the first day, Mr. B. had no hearers, excepting three who accompanied us from Maulemeing. On the second, we had a congregation of upwards of *twenty* persons, and about the same on the last Lord's day. After worship had closed, I took the female hearers aside, and endeavoured to recommend to them the religion of our blessed Saviour. On the first Sabbath, I found it quite impossible to direct their attention to that all important subject. They were constantly occupied in gazing about the room, endeavouring to peep through the bamboos, into the adjoining room, examining every article of furniture, asking impertinent questions about my dress, customs, &c. O, how I longed to retire, and weep over their dreadful indifference! On last Lord's-day, appearances were rather more encouraging. The women stayed for some time, and conversed exclusively on the subject of religion. They even manifested an interest, and as we have no native female disciple, I took Moung Shway Pwen, a young native Christian, to assist in explaining the religion of Jesus to them, and in urging it home upon their consciences.

We brought with us from Maulemeing two native Christians, one of whom has not been baptised, one woman, the wife of one of them, and four little boys belonging to the school. We have been visited several times by a young man, who heard the gospel in Maulemeing, and now gives pretty good evidence of having passed from death unto life.

TAVOY, *June* 22, 1828.

That beneficent Being, who has preserved us "all our lives long," is still bestowing upon us the blessings of health, and every thing necessary to our temporal comfort. But we dwell in a land of darkness and death. We surely ought to weep and pray, night and day, for this idolatrous people.

Tavoy contains about 6,000 Burman inhabitants, and among them are 200 priests of Gandama; men who possess an ascendency over the minds of the people, which no person in an enlightened christian country could possibly gain; men to whom the rulers and governors of Burmah, as well as its sovereign, pay religious homage; men who have no interference with worldly affairs; but whose whole time, talents, learning and influence, are employed in teaching a system that deludes *immortals* to remediless ruin! The priests treat Mr. B. with great respect, and appear pleased to converse with him; but they of course regard him as a most dangerous character. Among the different states of punishment described in their sacred books, that for heretics is the most dreadful.

Nor is priestcraft the only barrier that is raised against us. The common ignorant people are under the influence of a superstition, which we find very formidable. They worship invisible beings, whom they call *Nats*, and who are said to have the power of inflicting great evils, and even death upon mankind. Houses are built for the accommodation and entertainment of these genii. One is only a few steps from our house. A few days since, it was thronged with females, bringing offerings, in consequence of a threat made by the old woman, who has the power of appeasing the *Nats*. She, with a jealous eye and foreboding heart, had probably seen some of her followers coming to our place for instruction; and feeling the importance of having a good provision for herself and attendants during the rainy season, which has just commenced, gave out word, that unless bountiful offerings of fruits, rice, money, &c. were speedily made, a mortal sickness would prevail among the people, and those who refused to give, would not survive the rains! This had the effect desired. Hundreds were seen with baskets on their heads, containing offerings! Among them we had the grief and disappointment of seeing several women, who had visited us, and heard a little of a blessed Saviour. I could have wept bitterly, as I saw one poor woman carrying her offering. She had been at our house a number of times, and her conversation had induced us to hope she was seeking the truth. We are since informed that she has become a daily "feeder of nats." Amidst this host of foes, we are sometimes ready to exclaim with sinking hearts, "What can we do?" We are weak, indeed. The youngest members of the mission are the most ignorant of the Burman language; and what is a great perplexity, we find the Daway dialect very different from the Burman.

Twice it has fallen to our lot go to a new station, and at neither time have I enjoyed the comfort and assistance of a female disciple. Our situation, however, is now much better than when we went to Maulemeing. Then we had not one Christian, male or female. Now we have two native brethren, who are a great source of comfort and encouragement to us. While conversing with women who visit us, I usually have one of the Christians at my side, to assist in explaining.

Though we feel that we are alone, and a host is encamped against us, yet we do not despair. Omnipotence is on our side. The promises of final victory are sealed with the hand of immutability.

We have with us the four boys whom we brought from Maulemeing. They bid fair to gratify our expectations, and reward our cares. The eldest is now thirteen or fourteen years old, and possesses a tolerably correct idea of the doctrines of religion. But I fear his heart is yet unchanged. My dear partner is now repairing a zayat, in which he designs to spend half of each day in conversing with Burmans. I feel rejoiced that he has concluded to adopt this measure, for I have for some time past discovered in him an increasing desire to be useful in the cause of his Lord and Master. We enter on this work with trembling; yet all our hope is in God.

From the Boston Recorder.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Bennington Journal has the following paragraph:—"By letters lately received in this town from one of the Sandwich Island missionaries, dated August and September, 1828, it appears that Mr. and Mrs. Richards were in a low state of health, and that they would probably set out soon to return to America."—To prevent needless alarm to the friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. we would say, that the intelligence from the islands, as given in the Missionary Herald, is "as late as the first of October." The Herald mentions the same facts in reference to Mr. and Mrs. *Ely*, but says nothing of the sickness of Mr. Richards or his wife. The statement in the Journal is incorrect.

The Jews.—Unless the prophecies have been greatly misinterpreted, the time cannot be far distant when the Jews as a nation shall acknowledge their Prince and Saviour. Whether this will be done by their gradual conversion, as solitary individuals, through the continued increase of the light which is beaming upon them, or whether they will not at length call together a grand national council, for the purpose of discussing the merits of the christian argument, remains yet to be seen. The latter event, however, appears not improbable, especially as it is not altogether without precedent. The following article is from the Literary Writer:—

COUNCIL OF JEWS.

It is not generally known, that a council of Jews assembled in the plain of Ageda, in Hungary, 1650, to examine the scriptures as to the divine character of our Saviour. The King of Hungary, being opposed to the reformed churches, would not permit them to send any of their ministers to the place, but allowed several priests from Rome to be present.

The council consisted of 300 Jews, who proved their lineage, while a very large number, whose descent was not so pure, were excluded from assisting in the discussions. A great crowd of persons were present as spectators.

One Zacharias, a Levite, opened the meeting with the proposition—Was Christ come, or was he yet to be looked for? A vast number of old testaments were examined and compared, and great disputes arose in relation to this part of the subject. A majority declared in the negative.

The question was—How should the Messiah come, according to the scriptures? Some contended that he should come as a temporal prince; others believed that he had come, and others asserted that Elijah was the Messiah.

The next thing they considered was—Who was the person that was crucified and called himself the Son of God?

The Pharisees said that he was an ordinary person, of mean birth, disobedient to the laws of Moses, and a worker of miracles by magic arts. Others strongly replied to them, and maintained the contrary. This dispute was not decided, and great confusion arose among the disputants.

On the seventh and last day of the session, the question was raised—"If Christ be come, what rules hath he left for his church to walk by?" As they would not credit the new testament, the catholic priests were permitted to address them. These persons endeavoured to set forth the authority of the Pope, his infallibility, the doctrine of the real presence, the invocation of the saints, and prayer to the virgin Mary. But the Jews, being exceedingly angry, tore their garments, cast dust on their heads, and exclaimed, "No Christ, no woman god, no images, no virgin Mary," and broke up the council.

They resolved to meet again three years afterwards; but we believe did not carry their project into execution.

The particulars of this council, our readers will find at length, in the Narrative of Samuel Brest, folio: London, 1655.

From the New-York Observer.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Compiled from the London Magazines for January.

The Rev. Thomas Swan, late professor of divinity in the Serampore College, has accepted an invitation to take the pastoral charge of a church in Birmingham.

Rev. William Ellis is about to publish in two volumes 8vo. "Polynesian Researches, during a residence of six years in the South-sea Islands."

Mr. Grimshawe's Memoir of Legh Richmond has already reached a *fourth* edition in London.

The fact that several pamphlets, sermons, &c. on revivals of religion, have lately been published in London, is worthy of notice, as indicating the state of feeling among religious people in England. Among them is "the Monthly Bible Class Book, or scriptural aids to promote a revival of religion among the rising generation." Part 1.

The "Catholic Claims" are exciting so much interest in England, that two Magazines devoted to the subject were commenced at the beginning of this year; one to be published monthly, and the other once in two weeks. They are both anti-Catholic.

Proposals have been issued for a "Quarterly Journal on Prophecy," to commence on the first of March.

From a statement published by the Committee of the National Education Society, founded chiefly on accurate returns, it appears that the number of *Church* Sunday schools in England and Wales is 8,399, and the number of scholars in them 550,428; the boys being about 7,000 *more* than the girls.

CHEROKEES OF ARKANSAS.

The influence of the mission schools on these Indians appears to have been happy. In some instances the instructions have proved savingly beneficial. The effects of education are strikingly illustrated in the history of two girls, given by Mr. Washburn. The Cherokees at Mulberry creek have manifested a strong desire for the advantages of intruction. They have erected at their own expense a building for a school, and for a teacher's family, engaged to board their own children, and furnish bread stuff and meat for the teacher. On these conditions a teacher was promised them, and the school was opened on the 7th of March last. Happy results were beginning to appear, when, about the middle of June, the arrival of a hunting party from an excursion in the neighbourhood of the Rocky mountains, threw the settlement into confusion; and about the same time news of a treaty concluded at Washington, by which their country was exchanged for one further to the west, diverted their attention to the business of preparing for a removal; but they intend to go in a body, and settle together, so as to enjoy the benefit of a school.

Tonawanda Baptist Mission.—Elder Minor's health has been poor for some months. Mr. Rollin continued the school through the summer, when sickness did not prevent. Mr. M. wishes to be released; and the committee desire to obtain "a man with a small family, at least a wife; a man of God, who can preach, govern Indian children, and teach them to labour." Mr. Bingham was removed from this station last season, to establish one at Sault de St. Marie, in the westerly part of Michigan.—*Baptist Register.*

New-York Baptist State Convention.—The meeting of the Board of the Baptist State Convention was held at Delphi, Onondaga county, on Wednesday the 18th ult. The introductory sermon was preached by Elder Alfred Bennett, of Homer, from Ps. cii, 13. 14: "Thou shalt arise and have mercy upon Zion, for the time to favour her, yea, the set time is come. For thy servants take pleasure in her stones, and favour the dust thereof." The season, we are informed, was one of more than ordinary interest.—*ib.*

Fruit in Old Age.—There is, we are credibly informed, a Sabbath school in connexion with an episcopal church in this state, the superintendent of which is about 70 years old. This venerable gentleman, it is said, regularly attends not only to the usual duties of a superintendent; but performs also that of one of its principal teachers.—*Charleston Obs.*

Windsor County S. S. Union.—A society with this name was organised at Woodstock, Vt. Feb. 24th, auxiliary to the Vermont Union.—On the same day, they resolved "to institute a Sabbath school in every town, village, congregation, society or section of Windsor county, where it is practicable." Also to employ a S. S. visitor for the county, to effect this object, and to revive schools already established. Three months' labour is supposed to be necessary. This Society deeply regret the backwardness of several denominations to connect themselves with the Vt. S. S. Union, as was desired. They request their managers to ascertain whether any alterations in the constitution would induce such to unite in the good work.

Dedications.—On Wednesday the 11th inst. the presbyterian church recently completed in the first congregation in Cicero, Onondaga co. was dedicated to the worship of almighty God. Invocation and reading of the scriptures, by Rev. G. W. Eliot: Introductory prayer, by Rev. W. Thatcher: Sermon from Ps. cvii, 1, by Rev. R. Cushman: Consecrating prayer, by Rev. T. Baldwin: Concluding prayer, by Rev P. Camp. The performances were peculiarly appropriate, and highly gratifying to a crowded assembly.

On Thursday the 12th inst. (says the Geneva Gazette), the presbyterian meeting-house just erected in the town of Gorham, Ontario co. about 1 1-2 mile south of the turnpike, was dedicated to the service of almighty God. The sermon was preached by Rev. A. D. Eddy, of Canandaigua, from John viii, 32. and is spoken of by those who heard it as a production breathing piety and eloquence. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Flagler, of Hopewell, and the concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Porter, of Castleton. The singing was well conducted, and the dedicatory ode, in an especial manner, gave much satisfaction. This building is 54 by 40 feet, well finished inside and out, and on this interesting occasion, was filled to overflowing.

Temperance.—A society has been formed in Augusta, Ga. for the promotion of temperance, the object of which is "to counteract, lessen and prevent, this degrading and ruinous vice." One of the articles of their constitution makes it the duty of the Board of Managers, to keep a register of all cases of casualty or crime resulting from intemperance, which shall come to their knowledge. Total abstinence is the motto.

We are sorry to hear, as we do by the last Bangor paper, that the chapel belonging to the theological seminary at Bangor, took fire on the afternoon of the 2d inst. and was entirely consumed. The books and most of the contents of the building were saved. The fire was supposed to have taken from the stove-pipe. The loss is estimated at about $700.

The Boston Palladium, in giving an account of the bad custom of suffering dogs to enter houses of public worship, observes: "This evil does not exist in Boston. The dogs, instead of disturbing divine service, go out of town with those who have no time to attend meeting."

HOME MISSIONS.

WESTERN AGENCY.

The clerk of the Rochester Presbytery having received a communication from the Corresponding Secretary of the Western Agency, stating that "the work of Home Missions goes on increasingly; that sixty missionaries are in the field; that the Most High is pouring out his Spirit upon several stations, and that additional funds are now wanting to sustain the cause," has issued a circular to the churches of that Presbytery, of which the following is an extract:—

"Permit not this Society to go back, nor to say one discouraging word to the feeble churches now stretching forth their hands for aid. Keep in view the glory of God, the worth of the soul, and the miserable condition of our country, provided it is left under the full influence of destructive errors and vices. Twenty years ago, a temporary remission of christian labours was not followed by such disastrous results as at this day; for now, if you remit, for a single month, your vigilance and prayers, the enemy immediately seizes the advantage. Those fields which the Lord has not under his immediate supervision, by the means of a preached gospel, will be under the destructive control of the enemy. Therefore the all-powerful and sanctifying light of divine truth must be every where present to save, or the darkness of error will be there to destroy. Then let us persevere in well doing, "for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

GEORGIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Macon, Georgia, to one of the publishers of the Western Recorder, dated Feb. 18, 1829:—

"You have probably heard how I am employed in this distant land. The field of labour is wide enough to employ four or five times the number of labourers there are in it. In the whole state there are probably less than twenty-five presbyterian clergymen; and I suspect the territory in square miles is almost equal to New-York. Of the above number, at least five are missionaries, some of whom will not remain a great while. Five of the remainder are professors in colleges and teachers of academies; and some two or three others are for the present unable to labour in any efficient way. Thus you see the number of labourers is small enough. Of those who are able to preach, some supply one; some two, three or four congregations. These are usually twenty-five or thirty miles apart, and the extremes frequently sixty or seventy. I expect myself to preach to three or four churches, and to ride to preach to one of them forty-five miles, once in a month. The extremes of the others are about as many, perhaps more miles distant.

"Generally speaking, our congregations are very small. On particular occasions, at what are called "big meetings," the assemblies are sometimes large, at least, in comparison with those we commonly have. These big meetings are either camp meetings, or what are called three or four days meetings, when preaching is had for so many days, and perhaps several times daily. These are also usually sacramental occasions, and are attended by two or three or four clergymen, appointed by Presbytery for the purpose. Those who have been at these meetings say that they have been much blessed to the increase of the churches.

"Our churches are all of them small, usually containing only from twenty to a hundred members. They are, however, gradually increasing, and new ones are forming, and could be formed to almost any extent, if there were any to form them, and keep them together after their formation.

"Our denomination here is very weak, and in its infancy. I hope that it is on the increase, and that after a few years there will be labourers raised up in the state, to supply the churches now vacant, and form new ones. Baptists and Methodists are very numerous, and they do not labour under the same embarrassments in respect to preachers that the Presbyterians do. The people have generally been accustomed to listen to appeals to their passions, and to little else. They do not seem to have the faculty of comprehending a train of thought, in the form of an argument. There are exceptions to this remark. O, that there were more, if I must be a Georgian."

ILLINOIS A FIELD OF LABOUR.

The following extract of a letter to the editor of the Rochester Observer, is from Fulton county, (Ill.) under date of the 6th ult:—

"We have a methodist and presbyterian society. The presbyterian church in this county was organised last September, and I believe the only one on the Military Tract; though I think there could be a number more established could we have preaching.

"The country on the Illinois river is excellent, and will soon have a dense population. The military tract is the most healthy part of Illinois, and is filling up very fast. This great western country is soon to have an immense influence in the Union; and it is highly important to have the means of grace, that the moral character of the inhabitants may be formed on the principles of the gospel. But where, where! are the devoted missionaries to come from? and who will send them?"

REVIVALS.

Skaneateles.—We learn that an interesting state of things exists at the present time in this village. A general solemnity has been witnessed, and here and there some fruits of the Spirit, which are of a more definite character.

New-York.—We are gratified to learn, that there is a state of things in Dr. Spring's church, which may without impropriety be denominated a revival of religion. We must not say more than this at present.

Albany.—One or two churches in this city present very encouraging appearances; that of Mr. Kirk, in a special manner, which has been but recently organised. The numbers as yet are small; but the Lord is continually pouring out his Spirit in gentle effusions; and it is hoped that important additions will soon be made to the church, "of such as shall be saved."

Reading, Penn.—We have already noticed the commencement of a work of grace in this borough, under the labours of Rev. Mr. Finney, associated in the first instance with the late Dr. Grier, who died soon afterwards. Some idea of the progress of this work, amid a population of about 9 or 10,000 souls, may be gathered from the following extract of a letter, under date of the 24th ult. as received by an individual in this vicinity from a friend who has been spending some time in the place:—

* * * "It has been an awfully wicked place. There never has been a revival here till of late; but the Lord is at work here now in a most powerful manner. Sinners of every description are bowing before the energies of the Spirit, and submitting to Jesus Christ. The Spirit takes deep hold of the heart, and convictions are generally pungent and overwhelming. Indeed, the state of things at present reminds me of the glorious work of God in Rome, in 1826. The young converts, who are among the first in point of talent and influence in the place, are zealous and full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. It would astonish you to see the young men, who only a few weeks since were engaged in all the dissipation and wickedness of the place, getting together to attend a prayer-meeting. O, it is a glorious time in this borough. Showers of grace are descending, and plants of righteousness are springing up, on every side, to make glad the city of our God."

Massachusetts.—I spent a Sabbath in Lowell, Massachusetts. The congregation was large and solemn. In the evening about four hundred attended a prayer-meeting in the vestry, and forty the meeting of inquiry in an adjoining room. From March, 1827, up to January, 1829, the average number of hopeful converts was about twenty a month, and the average number of those who united with the church was nearly as great during the same period. The whole number of hopeful converts is about five hundred, and more than four hundred and sixty have made a public profession of religion.

In Woburn, where I attended the meeting of a Temperance Society, there has been for some years an interesting revival of religion. About three years ago, the church had an unusually full and solemn meeting, at which they appointed prayer-meetings in every part of the town. Previously, however, the subject of christian discipline had excited attention, and in five cases, which came before the church, all proved successful. Female prayer-meetings had also been attended. In November, 1826, several persons were evidently awakened in some degree from the slumbers of a carnal security. At the third meeting of inquiry, thirty persons attended; at the fourth, eighty; at the fifth, one hundred; and the number of serious inquirers increased to two hundred. They would sit for three long hours with almost breathless silence, and listen with most affecting interest to the advice and counsel given them. A bible class was formed five years ago, and out of a class of eighty members, seventy seven are professors of religion. The number of hopeful converts is more than three hundred, and about three hundred have been added to the church. The church now contains four hundred and fifty members, and the religious state of Woburn is still interesting.

In the midst of a revival, Mr. Bennet read Dr. Beecher's sermons on intemperance, in each of the five school districts in his parish. He had some hesitation about such a measure at such a time; but instead of retarding the work those sermons were made, by the agency of the omnipotent Spirit, a signal means of carrying it forward. The reading of them was the means of reclaiming one man who for more than twelve years had been notoriously intemperate.

While at Woburn, Mr. F., a brother in the ministry, gave the following account of E——, a town near Salem, Massachusetts. Mr. F. went there as an agent, to solicit charity for a feeble congregation, where he was labouring. The pastor received the agent very cordially, and went with him from house to house, for the two-fold purpose of soliciting charity, and conversing with his people respecting the welfare of their souls. The first week they visited eighty families; and the Holy Spirit evidently accompanied them. A meeting of inquiry was appointed. At the first meeting five attended, at the second fifteen, at the third forty, and at the fifth, one hundred. The seriousness became general, and about one hundred souls were in the judgment of charity, born into the kingdom of Christ.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: MARCH 24, 1829.

Latest from the Sandwich Islands.—The Vermont Chronicle contains a letter from Honolulu, which brings down the intelligence as late as the 13th of October. Mr. and Mrs. Ely were then upon the point of embarkation for this country, as the only means of recovering their health. The work of grace was still in progress.

Quarterly Christian Spectator.—We have just received the first number of this work, in the character of a quarterly review. The perusal has afforded us no little gratification. Such a work has been greatly needed. The North-American is under Socinian influence; the conductor of the American Quarterly is understood to be a Roman Catholic in sentiment; and the Southern Review, to say the least, is far from being pledged to the interests of evangelical religion. As much as this may be said of similar publications in Europe. Every enlightened friend to the interests of vital piety, therefore, must rejoice at the appearance of a quarterly review, conducted by a society of gentlemen who are at once the friends and patrons of literature, and the strenuous advocates of evangelical religion. The work is beautifully executed; the terms are $3 in advance, or $4 at the end of the year. The following are the contents of the present number:—

Review of Spring on the Means of Regeneration; of Lindsley's Lectures to the Middle-Aged; of the Remains of Rev. C. Wilcox; of Pitkin's Political and Civil History of the U. States: Exercitation on the Second Psalm: Review of Stuart on the Epistle to the Hebrews; of Reports on Sunday Mails; of Stewart's Journal in the Sandwich Islands; of Works on Greece: Letters from a traveller on the continent of Europe: Review of Knight's Eulogium on Nathan Smith, M. D.

The articles have evidently been furnished by several different writers; and gentlemen of distinction in the various professions and departments of literature, as we learn, have pledged themselves to contribute to the work. Most

heartily do we rejoice in the commencement of this undertaking. It must and will be liberally patronised. If Christians have any wish to see the interests of science, and literature, and theology, freed from the influence of fundamental error, and skepticism, and infidelity, let them, among other things, patronise such works as the Quarterly Spectator. See advertisement.

Doctrinal Tracts.—At a time when error is matters of religion is becoming so prevalent among the generality of the people, it seems to be conceded by all, that the circulation of a greater or less number of doctrinal tracts is very desirable. Much has been said on the subject; and something it is probable will be eventually accomplished. In the mean time, a writer in the Boston Recorder proceeds to inquire whether useful tracts on the fundamental doctrines of the gospel are not already put in circulation by the American Tract Society. He observes as follows:—

The Doctrine of the Trinity, is inculcated in No. 185.
The Inspiration of the Scriptures, is supported in No. 33 and 45.
The Depravity and the Evil of Sin, are shown in No. 15, 26 and 103.
The Nature and Necessity of Regeneration, is found in No. 98 and 165.
Without Holiness no Man shall see the Lord, No. 4.
Repentance, No. 183—*Faith*, No. 131.
A future Judgment, No. 32 and 166.
Future Punishment of the Wicked, No. 119, 155 and 160.
Future Punishment endless, No. 134 and 181.

There are other Tracts in the series, such as The Worth of the Soul—The End of Time—The Way to be Saved—The great Question Answered—Solemn Inquiries—The Sinner directed to the Saviour—Serious Thoughts on Eternity—Questions and Counsel; and many others, which distinctly exhibit the distinguishing doctrines of the gospel, and bear the impress of divine approbation, as they have been honoured as instruments of the awakening and conversion of hundreds, and probably thousands of precious souls. The Publishing Committee profess to feel "the high responsibility of their office; and as the eternal destinies of souls may hang upon their deliberations and measures," they pledge themselves that "no tract shall be issued from their depository, which does not contain, (should it find its way where a bible never was seen, nor the gospel ever preached), enough of *divine truth* to guide the ignorant and inquiring sinner into the path of eternal life." Agreeably to the above pledge, we find the great truths of revelation, clearly taught, or evidently implied, in all their publications, from No. 1, to 222, the latest tract printed.

These remarks are doubtless entitled to much consideration. Still, it will not be contended that the doctrines have been here *defended* and *established by argument*, in such a manner as to meet all the sophisms of the skeptic, or the cavillings of the controversialist. This was not to be expected.

"*Pentacostal Meetings.*"—A correspondent of the New-York Observer proposes under this head—not indeed a new thing, but the revival of an old one, which has been too long neglected—a thing, which, while it is of an efficient character, and may claim apostolical precedent, is to be far removed from all ideas of fanaticism:—

"Let a number of neighbouring ministers assemble, with one accord, in one congregation. Let the object of assembling be to pray, and to labour for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. This object let them have continually in view. From it their minds should not be diverted. Being assembled, let them pray for the promise of the Father, the bestowment of the Holy Ghost on themselves, and on the congregation where they are convened. Let public meetings frequently be held. There should be some preaching; and all the ministers should "testify and exhort, saying, save yourselves from this untoward generation." Should the Holy Ghost come down, many would be pricked in their hearts, and say, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" And who can doubt that the Holy Ghost would be given? Has not God promised to give his Spirit to those who ask him? And if ministers ask God for the bestowment of the Holy Spirit on themselves and on the congregation where they are assembled, will God not answer?"

The writer had recently attended a meeting of this kind, which was greatly blessed. A revival commenced there, which is still in happy progress. Other examples of a similar kind, says the writer, might be cited. From the consideration of these things, he earnestly enquires why these meetings should not become general. What would our clerical readers say to such a proposal?

"*Abolish, or not abolish the Christian Sabbath.*"—This is the question, says an energetic writer, in the last number of the Spirit of the Pilgrims—This is the question which "is now fairly before the nation; and it is the most important one on which a free people were ever called to decide." The writer is by no means alone in his opinion. The periodicals are taking up the question in earnest; and though Congress have adjourned, the people will continue the discussion, and thoroughly canvass the arguments. Can any one hesitate as to the ultimate result? Rulers *are made* by the people.

African Colonisation Society.—We give copious extracts to-day, from an article on this subject, which is found in the American Quarterly Review. These extracts will not be unacceptable at the present time, since an agent is in this part of the country, forwarding the object of this institution.

"*The Eleventh Hour.*"—Those who have been in the habit of using this phrase in reference to the aged or the dying, will find something worthy their attention in the communication of our correspondent H.

The 17th of April.—This day is to be set apart by Christians in England, as a season of prayer, for the reviving influence of God's Spirit. The Boston Recorder, New-Hampshire Observer, and other papers, propose that American Christians should unite in the observance of the same day. This is a good suggestion Will it not be improved by our readers also?

Difficulties of Infidelity.—A new edition of this interesting work of Faber, is now issuing through one of the presses of New York. We hope the infidels will *read* it. To *answer* it, is out of their power.

THE SAILOR'S MAGAZINE AND NAVAL JOURNAL; published in monthly numbers at New York, by the American Seaman's Friend Society: Rev. J. Leavitt, Editor: Price $1 50 per annum.

This interesting work has arrived to its seventh number. We ought sooner to have mentioned that the publishers of the Recorder have consented to act as agents for this magazine.

An able Review of Johnson's Report on Sabbath mails, just published in the Spirit of the Pilgrims, will be issued from the press in a day or two, and may be had at the Bookstores in this place. It makes a pamphlet of 24 pages octavo. We hope it may be circulated thro' every town in the county. Price 75cts. per dozen.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. Dr. Spring, of New-York, has been called to a professorship in the Auburn Theological Seminary. It is not yet known whether he will accept of it.

Rev. Sylvester Eaton has received a call to settle over the Presbyterian church and congregation in Buffalo.

The Directors of the Western Education Society meet this day in the village of Auburn. See also a communication from the Corresponding Secretary, on the first page.

Fast in Vermont.—Wednesday, April 8th, by the Governor's proclamation.

For the Western Recorder.

NOTICE.

Extract from the minutes of the last General Assembly, so far as relates to the duty of the session of each church in reporting to the Presbytery to which it belongs:—

"*Resolved*, That in the sessional reports, the pastor or session be required to insert in the column headed "Missionary Funds," all sums of money collected, or procured to be collected, by said pastor or session, from the congregation under his and their care, for any evangelical mission, whether foreign or domestic; and particularly all sums collected for the board of missions under the care of the General Assembly, for the American Home Missionary Society, and for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; that under the caption of "Commissioner's Fund," be returned all monies collected for defraying the expenses of Commissioners to the General Assembly; that under the head of "Theological Seminary Funds," be stated all funds collected for any theological seminary under the care of the General Assembly, or under the care of any Synod belonging to said Assembly; and that under the caption of "Education Funds," be returned all funds collected for promoting the charitable and religious education of persons in Sabbath schools; and especially all money collected for the education of poor and pious youth, in academies, colleges or theological seminaries, with a view to their becoming ministers of the gospel.

"*Resolved*, That the stated clerk of each session be directed to make out in each year, the sessional report to Presbytery, up to the first day of April, and transmit the same to the stated clerk of that Presbytery to which the session belongs."

The session of each church under the care of the Presbytery of Oneida, is requested to pay particular attention to the foregoing resolutions of the General Assembly, and to forward their annual reports to the Stated Clerk, or, if more convenient, to the Treasurer of Presbytery, Mr. Abijah Thomas, Utica.

March 20, 1829. N. COE, *Stated Clerk.*

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

Monday, March 16.—In Senate, the committee of the whole took up the bill to promote education, by the publication and distribution of books for the use of common schools. [This bill proposes to loan M. R. Bartlett $3000, to enable him to complete the publication of the "Common School Manual;" and also to raise an additional sum from licenses to tavern-keepers and retailers of spirituous liquors, to be expended by the superintendent of common schools in the purchase and distribution of the above mentioned books.]

A long debate took place, in which the bill was opposed by Messrs. S. Allen and Mather; and supported by Messrs. Viele, Enos and Maynard. The first section, after being amended by increasing the amount proposed to be loaned to the author of the "Common School Manual" from $3000 to $4000, and requiring two sufficient sureties to his bond to secure the repayment of the loan, was lost; and the report was agreed to and the bill rejected, ayes 15, noes 10.

The committee of the whole took up the bill to repeal the act passed during the present session, to provide for the payment of damages to real estate occasioned by breaches in the canals. After considerable debate between Messrs. S. Allen, Viele, Waterman, Benton, Hart and Stebbins; and amending the bill so as only to repeal the four first sections of the act referred to, it was passed by the committee, and ordered to be engrossed, 11 to 8.

In Assembly, the committee of the whole again took up the bank bill. The 23d section enacts, that no bank shall have outstanding or in circulation, at any time, notes, &c. exceeding *twice* its capital stock paid in. After some debate, an amendment of Mr. Starr was adopted, to insert *twice and a half;* when the committee rose.

Tuesday, March 17.—In Senate, the bill to repeal a part of the act to provide for the payment of damages to real estate, in consequence of breaches in the canals, was read the third time and passed.

The Senate agreed to the report of the committee of the whole, on the report and resolutions relative to the abduction of William Morgan. [The report of the committee of the whole, was a resolution referring the subject back to the select committee who submitted the report, directing them to report such bill as they may deem expedient and proper to remedy the evils complained of, if any legislation is deemed requisite.]

The committee of the whole then took up the bill from the Assembly authorising the construction of the Chenango Canal.

The canal committee had proposed to amend the bill, so as to require, instead of the canal commissioners, only the *acting* commissioners, to be satisfied that the whole expense of the canal will not exceed $1,000,000; that it will yield a revenue of four per cent above the interest and cost of repairs and attendance; and that a sufficient supply of water can be had for the summit level without the Oriskany and Saquoit creeks, before they commence the work; and that before they determine these points, they shall personally view the route, which they are required to do during the next summer. And also to so amend it, as only to require that the revenue for the first ten years amount to the interest on the cost, exclusive of repairs and charges for attendance.

These amendments were supported by Mess. Waterman and Hart, two of the canal committee; and opposed by Mr. Todd, the other member of the committee, and by Mr. Benton. But without taking any question, the committee rose and reported.

In Assembly, Mr. Savage, from the committee on grievances, reported against the petition of James Dagget, of Schenectady, and Daniel Dunbar, of Otsego, for divorces, by reason of the insanity of their wives. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson, from the canal committee, on the petitions for a canal to Olean-Point, by way of Conewango, Genesee and Tonewanda, made a report, concluding with a joint resolution, directing a survey of the route, and an estimate of the expense of constructing the canal; which was adopted.

The committee of the whole again took up the bank bill. A provision was adopted that the banks might take 7 per cent interest on notes over 60 days, and but 6 per cent on those under 60. Many other amendments were offered; but none of material import were adopted. The whole bill was agreed to, and the committee rose. The report was laid on the table, and was ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, March 18.—In Senate, Mr. Skinner, from the literary committee, on the petition of Joseph Lancaster, made a report, and brought in a bill for his relief, (grants a sum in blank.)

The committee of the whole again took up the Chenango Canal bill. All the amendments proposed by the canal committee were adopted, and the bill passed.

The committee of then whole then rose and reported; when Mr. Todd offered several further amendments, which were rejected; one of which was to require the commissioners to commence the construction of the canal at Whitesborough, where it may intersect the Erie canal.

An amendment was then adopted, requiring that Samuel Young be united with the acting canal commissioners, in making the examinations, estimates, &c. and authorising two of the commissioners to perform the duties required by the bill; when the report of the committee of the whole was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading; ayes 20, noes 9.

In Assembly, on motion of Mr. Hubbel, the Regents of the University were requested to report what sums of money have been realised and paid over to the institutions interested in the lotteries granted by an act for the promotion of literature, passed April 13, 1814; and what reports have been made to the regents by the said institutions, in pursuance of section sixth of the act to limit the continuance of lotteries, passed April 5, 1822.

The House then went into consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bank bill. A great many amendments were offered, some of which were accepted, and others rejected. The report was finally agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading, 76 to 29.

Thursday, March 19.—In Senate, the bill authorising the construction of the Chenango Canal, (loaded with amendments which render its construction wholly improbable), was read the third time and passed.

In Assembly, the Comptroller made a report, agreeably to a resolution of the Assembly, of the appropriations made by the state for the benefit of Columbia, Union, and Hamilton colleges. Columbia college has received $86,255: Union college $389,250; Hamilton $106,800. Besides lands, value not known.

The Chenango Canal bill was received from the Senate, with amendments. Mr. Eldredge moved to concur in the amendments, and gave some reasons; when, on motion of Mr. Mixer, the subject was laid on the table.

The bank bill was read a third time, and passed; ayes 75, noes 28.

Friday, March 20.—No business of importance was transacted in either house.

Both houses passed resolutions, expressing their regret at the death of the late Lieut. Gov. Tayler, and of respect for his moral worth and public services; and that they would attend his funeral on Monday.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at Boston has brought London papers to the 27th January, four days later than before received.

From the Seat of War.—Advices from Odessa, are to the 3d of January. The winter was unusually severe. The Grand Vizier and the whole Turkish army were (Dec. 25) between Aidos and Shumla, in cantonments, the rigour of the winter admitting no active operations. The Sultan was still at Ramis Tchiflick. The most urgent commands continue to be sent for armaments to Asia; and the Porte will make a great display of force in the spring.

Down to the 26th December, the greatest tranquility reigned at Constantinople. The roads on the frontiers of Turkey were said to be covered with snow to the depth of four or five feet.

The papers are, as heretofore, filled with reports of attempts on the part of England, France, and Germany, to bring about negociations for peace between the Turks and Russians. But the following extract of a letter from Ancona, dated Dec. 30, published in the French papers, will enable the American reader to determine the degree of credit to which many of the statements in the foreign journals are entitled:—

"Notwithstanding the bad weather at this season of the year, great activity is observed in the English fleet in the Mediterranean, and every thing indicates that important events are at hand. It is said that a North-American squadson will appear in the Archipelago next spring; a circumstance that gives rise to all sorts of political conjectures. The English who trade in the Levant, and especially those who are ready to freight vessels, are alarmed at these reports. It would not be at all improbable that the Porte should concede great commercial advantages to the United States of North-America, that they might assist it in its contest with the Greeks!"

From Lima.—Letters have been received in New-York from Panama, to the 28th January, which state that the Peruvian and Colombian fleets, the former under the command of Admiral Guise, met under the walls of Guayaquil, and a severe action commenced. It continued long, without, however, being decisive to either party. About 500 men were killed, and amongst them Admiral Guise, (an Englishman), whose body had arrived at Lima, preserved in a puncheon of spirits. No farther particulars of the battle, or its result, are given.

DOMESTIC.

Piracy.—From the testimony contained in a notarial certificate, received at Philadelphia from Havana, it appears that the brig Attentive, Capt. Grozer, of Boston, soon after leaving Havana, on the 22d of February, was boarded by pirates, and the captain and crew, except the 2d mate, murdered. This testimony is given by Alfred Hill, the 2d mate, who secreted himself in the hold, and who heard the groans of the captain and crew upon deck. After searching and plundering the vessel, the pirates knocked out the bow port, for the purpose of sinking the brig, and soon left her. The deponent remained below until twilight, and then came upon deck and attempted to stop the leak, but could not succeed; and the vessel being about three miles only from the land, he succeeded in getting on shore the next day by the assistance of a plank, and proceeded on foot to Havana. The crew consisted, besides himself, of the captain, 1st mate, and four seamen.

The Governor of Cuba has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $5000, for the capture of the piratical schooner and her crew; or $2000 for the schooner alone, and $250 for each and every one of her crew.

Stephenson.—A Mr. Stephenson, partner in a London banking-house, recently absconded with a very large amount of funds belonging to the company, and arrived on the 2d inst. at Savannah. A reward of about $6000 having been offered for his apprehension, he was taken by force, and without authority, in the neighbourhood of Savannah, on the 7th inst. and brought to New-York, where he arrived on Tuesday last. After his arrival, he was brought before the recorder of the city, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged, as there appeared to be no legal process by which he was detained. But he here met with a Mr. Parkins, ex-sheriff of London, to whom he is indebted £15,000 sterling; and he was immediately arrested at the suit of Mr. Parkins, and committed for want of bail. He has made no disclosures respecting the immense amount of funds which he is charged with having embezzled. Much excitement exists in New-York, on account of the manner in which Stephenson was taken and brought to that city, and from the belief that it was intended to place him on board a packet-ship, and send him to England. The amount of funds found to be deficient, by the house of Remington, Stephenson & Co. after Stephenson absconded, was £218,000 sterling.

Arrest of Swearingen.—The New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, of the 19th ult. states that George Swearingen, who fled from Maryland last fall, in company with his paramour, for the murder of his young wife, was arrested on the 17th, near that city. He had assumed the name of Joseph Martin; but on examination before the mayor, confessed his name to be George Swearingen. He is only 29 years of age. When Capt. Dutilet, of the guards, approached to arrest him, he drew his dagger, and but for timely assistance, would have inflicted a severe stab in the captain. He was armed with a loaded rifle, a pocket pistol, and a large dagger. It was not known whether his paramour was in the city or not.

Horrible.—On the night of the 7th inst. the house of Isaac Patchin, of Havana, Tioga county, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire, and his wife and three children perished in the flames. The mother first discovered the fire, and leaving her twin babes with their father, rushed up stairs to rescue her other children, who were sleeping in a chamber, but returned to him no more. The unhappy man was found standing in the deep snow, with no clothing but his shirt, still clasping the little innocents to his bosom; and the piercing cries of his wife were heard, after the flames had cut off her retreat, and rendered efforts to extricate the sufferers unavailing. Mrs. P. was the daughter of Joseph Frost, formerly of Connecticut—aged 41. The eldest child was a boy of 16; the other two were girls, one 9, the other 5 years old.—*Geneva Gazette.*

Caution.—We have seen more accounts of accidental death, from the clothes taking fire, during the present winter, than we recollect ever to have seen before during the same period of time. Scarcely a paper is received which does not contain some melancholy and heart-rending accounts of suffering from this cause; and the recent lamentable instance which occured in our city, forcibly reminds us of the distress and agony which such calamities produce, not only to the afflicted sufferer, but to surviving relatives and friends. A brother editor, in alluding to this subject, has recommended that the sufferer should lie upon the floor and roll over, to smother the flames, and prevent them from entering the mouth and lungs. Many valuable lives might doubtless be saved by this simple expedient. There is another preventive, which we consider equally important and efficacious, and which we deem it a duty to suggest. It is simply to substitute, during the winter, silk or woollen dresses, for the light combustible cotton calicoes which are so commonly worn, especially by children. To say nothing of the comfort of such a change, we believe that the security of the person would be greatly promoted by it, and that much bodily suffering would be thereby prevented. *Conn. Mirror.*

Domestic Manufactures.—The last weekly Dover packet, from New-Hampshire, brought nearly as many cotton and woollen goods to this market, as were brought by the packet ship Dover, and more than were brought by the packet New-England, from Liverpool.—*Boston Gazette.*

Great Sale.—The sixth semi-annual sale of domestic goods, under the direction of the New-England Society, took place over the Faneuil-Hall market, this week. On a single day, (Wednesday), between *six and seven thousand packages* of woollen and cotton goods were sold, the value of which we have heard amounted to $1,300,000. Besides these, large quantities of leather, shoes, wool and furniture, were disposed of, which would very considerably enhance the amount.—*Boston Traveller.*

Liberality.—The committee appointed to procure subscriptions for the suffering poor in New-York, recently waited on a *poor* man, whose property was estimated at something short of a million. He gave them *a dollar.* They waited upon a widow, who, it was said, could not afford to give any thing. Her mite was cheerfully bestowed—TEN DOLLARS! Another *poor* man, who thought the publication of the above incidents related to him or his brother, stopped his newspaper, the Commercial Advertiser, in which they first appeared. It happened to be neither himself nor his brother.

Toasts.—It is almost three years since we have published a string of toasts, and it will be more than three years before we shall publish another string, Jackson, or anti-Jackson. Nine tenths of the toasts which are published, are frothy, pointless, and vapid, or if seasoned at all, it is with scurrility, calumny, or profaneness. The time will come when such things will be despised by all but boys, blackguards and bacchanalians.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Robert Harper, Esq. of Harpersfield, Ohio, one of the late electors of President, left the city of New-York on the 24th of January last, for his residence in Ohio; since which time his family have had no information of him. Information respecting him may be given to William Gould & Co. of Albany, or to his friends in Ohio.

Donald Mc'Donald, the Scotchman, who has numbered upwards of 110 years, was sent to the house of industry, Boston, on Saturday of the week before last, in a state of intoxication. He had been suffered to go at large but four days previous, and during two of them was seen about the streets, a drunken brawler.

At the sessions of the court of oyer and terminer, held in New-York, week before last, Richard Johnson was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Newman, and Catharine Coshiere was convicted of the murder of Susannah Anthony. Anne Johnson was tried for the murder of Anne Carr, and acquitted.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday last, says—"We are authorised to state that in consequence of ill health, Mr. Randolph declines being a candidate at the ensuing congressional election."

The Hoboken manufacturing and banking company, it is said, have stopped payment.

Ex-President Monroe is dangerously ill, at his residence in Loudon county, Virginia.

UTICA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Receipts to the 20th March, 1829.

Granby & Fulton Aux.	P. Schenck, Tr.	$5	00
Little Falls, "	Dr. Hamilton, "	3	00
Camden, "	Rev. H. Norton,	5	06
Utica Female "	Sophia Clarke, "	3	00
Hastings "	J. J. Coit, Sec'ry,	6	75
Donations.			
Town of Sullivan,		$15	86
Town of Smithfield,		20	41
Joel Northrup, Annsville,		2	00
Church and congregation, Cazenovia,		24	75
Female friend, Canastota,			12
Life Members.			
Zadock Sweetland, Cazenovia, by his own subscription,		$10	00
Selah Munson, " "		10	00
Luther Bernell, " "		10	00
John S. Lang, " "		10	00

The above sums are acknowledged with gratitude. The friends of tracts in this vicinity are beginning to see cause for encouragement; and none more so than—

The Corresponding Secretary,
E. VERNON.

See, also, the article signed "V." on the first page.—*Ed. Rec.*

ORDINATIONS.

On the 12th ult. Rev. *Chester Colton*, of West-Hartford, was installed to the pastoral charge of the church and people of the first society of Lyme, Conn. by a council selected from the New-London and Middlesex Consociations.

On the 4th inst. Rev. *John Brown*, D. D. was installed pastor of Pine-street church, in Boston.

MARRIAGES.

In Vernon-Centre, on the 12th inst. by Rev. N. S. Smith, Mr. *Francis G. Kirkland*, of Kirkland, to Miss *Maryette Simons*, of Vernon.

DEATHS.

In Clinton, Oneida co. in February last, after three days of painful illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, Mr. *Joshua Morse*, aged 78 years. The deceased was one of the first settlers of that place, among a company of five or six families. He arrived in 1787, in the midst of the wilderness, and become subject to extreme hardships and privations. Among other things, the settlers were compelled for a time to carry grain to mill upon their backs, over a distance of twenty miles. Yet the deceased had lived to be a wealthy farmer, placed beyond the reach of want, and to see his family well settled in business. He was a man of respectability, of sound understanding, and a believer in the truths of christianity. He took up arms in favour of independence in the revolutionary struggle; and he twice read in public the declaration of independence—once in the infancy of the republic, and again after a lapse of fifty years. Just six weeks before his death, he indited the following lines; which, for a man of his years and limited opportunities, may be considered as rather remarkable. They were not discovered till since his decease:—

JOSHUA MORSE, *to his Granddaughter*, JANE M. MORSE, *a New-Year's Gift*, 1829.

Life's setting sun is almost down;
Near four score years have run,
Since my dim lamp was lighted up,
And feeble life begun.

Childhood and youth have past away,
And riper years are gone;
Though minutes still are rolling on,
My life cannot be long.

My trembling limbs and feeble frame
Tell what must shortly come—
Remind me of my last remove,
And my eternal home.

Long since were youthful pleasures gone;
Time will your youth destroy,
Remove your dear delights away,
And banish every joy.

Those friends I used to call my own,
Lie silent in the dust,
"Alike unknowing and unknown,"
And in oblivion lost.

The numerous multitude around
Like strangers seem to be;
Their ways will not assimilate
With ways of men like me.

My active mind, so feeble grows,
But little can retain;
Those very things that once did please
Are turn'd to grief and pain.

Deaf ears, dim eyes, and feeble voice,
And many a bitter pain,
Are sure attendants of old age
Of which we do complain.

Lastly, this mortal frame must die,
And mingle with the dust.
I hope in heaven to meet my friends,
And dwell among the just.

Farewell, my friends, awhile we part;
Our parting wont be long:
I trust that we shall meet again
In some far happier home. [*Communicated.*

In Albany, on Thursday evening last, Hon. *John Tayler*, formerly Lieut. Governor of this state, aged 86. He died after a few days illness, having enjoyed a long life of almost uninterrupted health.

In St. Marks, Florida, on the 3d ult. where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr. *Daniel Lynes*, merchant, of the late firm of Keeler & Lynes, New-York.

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.
QUARTERLY SERIES.

THIS work, containing on an average, one hundred and sixty-eight pages of original matter to a number, will be published by A. H. MALTBY, at New-Haven, Ct. on the first day of March, June, September and December, in each year; price *three* dollars per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number; or *four* dollars, if payment be delayed to the end of the year.

The Christian Spectator has become the sole property of one of the Conductors, and is placed under the direction of the whole Board as *Associate Directors.* This transfer of property has occasioned a delay in the publication of the first number, which will not, it is believed, occur a second time. The Conductors have received assurances of efficient support, in contributions to their pages, from gentlemen already known to the public as able and successful writers, and no exertions will be spared to render this work a powerful supporter of sound literature and evangelical truth.

The Conductors have learnt with much regret, that in closing the concerns of the past year, some errors and misapprehensions have occurred. These have arisen chiefly from the conduct of one of their agents, who has collected money, and converted it to his own use, without returning even a list of payments received. On the plan now adopted, there will be no ground of complaint, it is believed, as to punctuality or exactness in the business part of the work.

Recommendations of the work in the quarterly form, have been voluntarily given by clergymen of New-York, Philadelphia, Hartford, and other places. Specimens may be seen by calling on Messrs. HASTINGS & TRACY, Utica, and E. PECK & Co. Rochester.

March 24, 1829. 12w3

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber intends to open a Boarding-House in the first part of April, at No. 133 1-2, Genesee street. The location and size of the house are well adapted to the purpose. Families can be furnished with rooms, and lodging-rooms attached; single boarders, with or without lodgings. Inquire at No. 52, Genesee street. L. B. JONES.

P. S.—A good COOK wanted: Inquire as above.
Utica, March 24, 1829. 12tf

ENGLISH THORN-QUICKS,
FOR GROUND FENCES ON FARMS.

WILLIAM PENTON has a quantity of the above for sale, which are fresh, from being raised in this country out of the true English Hawthorn Seed.

He has, also, at his Store, 105, Genesee street, next to Mr. Welles' tavern, a large stock of all kinds of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, &c. &c. which will be warranted of first quality, and sold cheap, either wholesale or retail, for cash or approved bills. Purchasers will be so kind as to give a trial.
Utica, March 16, 1829. 11w3

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received Historical and Descriptive Lessons, designed as a Companion to Goodrich's, Morse's, Woodbridge's, Smiley's & other School Geographies, with numerous engravings.

ALSO, a supply of Easy Lessons for young classes in common schools, by J. Leavitt. *March 16.*

THE NEW ROAD ACT: Also, Blank Warrants for Overseers of Highways, with columns for the names of the persons assessed, and for the number of days they are to work: For sale at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY. *March 16, 1829.*

LOOK AT THIS!!

SELLING AT COST.—The Subscribers being about to close their business in this place, now offer their entire Stock of DRY GOODS, at COST; among which are some great bargains. Ladies wishing to supply themselves *cheaper than ever*, with splendid Lace Collars, Pelerines, Capes, Caps, Veils, &c. &c. will do well to call soon, at No. 36, Genesee street. Also, Ribbons, Calicoes, Broadcloths, Table and Piano Covers, Umbrellas; all of which were purchased uncommonly low, and will be sold accordingly.
BULL & WINSLOW.
Utica, March 23, 1829. 9

ODONTICA,
A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders of the article are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March 10, 1829.* 10

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

JUST received, a quantity of WHITE MUSTARD SEED, of a good quality—For sale, by
WARNER & HARVEY.
Utica, Feb. 24, 1829. 8

TO LET,

IN a Boarding-House, a pleasant, convenient Room, with a fire-place and an adjoining Bed-Room. Application made to the Publishers of this paper will be attended to. *Utica, Jan. 12, 1829.* 2

SALT.

A QUANTITY of SALT, just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, at wholesale prices.
J. BROWN, 122, Genesee st.
Dec. 29, 1828. near the Canal.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE,

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE.—Manufactured & kept constantly for sale, by J. BROWN,
Dec. 30, 1828. 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

MOODY'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.

THIS highly useful article is made and sold by the Subscriber, who has become proprietor of the patent for all the middle and eastern part of this state. He will sell county rights to any who may wish to purchase.
Utica, Dec. 30, 1828. J. BROWN.

SUGARS & MOLASSES.

10 hhds. N. O. and St. Croix Sugars,
30 boxes Lump Do.
60 hhds. Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

80 chests fresh Hyson-skin, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS
60 kegs Plug Tobacco,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. No. 90, Genesee street.

75 quintals Codfish—20 bbls. Mackarel,
100 boxes smoked Herring,
For sale, by PARKER & HASTINGS.
Utica, Dec. 9, 1828. 50

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being lawfully authorised by the administratrix and administrators of the estate of DAVID P. HOYT, deceased, to settle all the accounts, receive monies, and discharge claims against said estate, hereby requests all persons who have any unsettled business with the estate aforesaid, to call on him at the store, No. 38, Genesee street, and adjust it as soon as possible.
JOSEPH B. HOYT.
Utica, July 19, 1828. 30

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the Cooper's Shop in Broad street, formerly occupied by Mr A. Eggleston, in connexion with their Cooperage near the Weigh-Lock, where they make and keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Cooper's Ware, viz: Cisterns, Hogsheads, Tubs, Keelers, Barrels of all kinds, Half Barrels, Kegs of all sizes, Well Buckets, and Pails; all made of the best materials and by the best workmen.

The above mentioned articles may be had cheap for cash and at short notice, on application at either of the above places. E. W. & T. ROUNDEY.
Utica, Jan. 26, 1829. 4

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature of the state of New-York, at their present session, to annex part of the town of Trenton to the town of Remsen. Dated at Trenton, February 20, 1829. 8w6

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of HENRY BULKLEY, as well in his individual capacity as one of the late firm of Mather & Bulkley, an insolvent and imprisoned debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his chambers in Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 10th day of March, 1829. HENRY BULKLEY,
11w10 *Insolvent.*

POETRY AND MUSIC.

For the Western Recorder.

THE Lord in his mercy proclaims to our race,
The pardon of sin and the blessings of grace,
Enjoyments the richest that Heaven can give,
The sweetest and purest that man can receive.

For us the Redeemer descended to die,
And left the bright robes of his glory on high;
For us with transgressors he suffer'd and bled,
Then proudly triumphant arose from the dead.

In triumph he rose, and ascended above,
Bequeathing his friends the kind tokens of love;
And then on the throne of his Father sat down,
His foes to condemn, and his servants to crown.

His foes he'll destroy with the sword of his might,
His friends he'll adorn with a mantle of light;
And angels and men shall his goodness proclaim,
Tune their harps to his praise, and rejoice in his name.

AMBROSE.

"SABBATH SCHOOL PSALMODY, comprising an analysis of the rudiments of music, with directions for the reading of verse and musical expression; adapted to the mutual or monitorial mode of instruction: Also, divine songs with music adapted to them." By Ezra Barrett, Boston. Richardson & Lord, 1828.

The design of this useful little work is minutely expressed in its title; except, perhaps, that it leads us to expect rather more than will be found under the heads of "reading" and "expression," which embrace only a few obvious hints and illustrations; obvious, we mean, to music-teachers and choristers, though useful to instructors of Sabbath schools.

The first work of a similar character, less extensive in design, was that, if we mistake not, of "Juvenile Psalmody;" two editions of which have passed through the press of the Western Sunday School Union, and been well received.* The monitorial system of instruction there recommended, is more fully explained and illustrated in the work before us. This is an improvement of some consequence, especially in districts of country where the monitorial system is but little understood.

The author also gives a more extensive view of the rudiments than had before appeared; and if he has embraced more than will generally be needed by children, the teachers, perhaps, will profit by the knowledge which is thus placed within their reach. The rudiments are in general well presented; yet we are sorry to observe occasional inaccuracies, which may lead to misconceptions. For instance, in the relation of the base and treble to each other, page 8, he mistakes the octave for the unison; and he makes in two cases, on the same page, the note *mi*, instead of *si*, the leading-note of the syllables do, ri, mi, &c. though he had just said *indefinitely*, that the leading-note was "either *mi* or *si*." The truth of the matter, however, readily appears, when the pupil is made to write out the example upon his slate.

We also object to the rudiments, in respect to simplicity and brevity. The little masters and misses of a Sabbath school, we imagine, will find some difficulty in comprehending all the mysteries of modulation, notwithstanding the monitorial illustrations which are furnished; for in most cases, there will be in the present state of musical collections, but a limited portion of time allotted to this branch of study.

However, the task of simplification, as applied to any science, is far more difficult than is generally imagined; and if the author has failed in some important things, he has excelled in others; so that his work, on the whole, is far from being undeserving of patronage. We hope that in the next edition he will make it better, and that in the mean time every Sabbath school teacher, that has any thing to do with the singing, will furnish himself with a copy.

We might have added, that the hymns embraced in the work are from the collection set forth by the American S. S. Union; and that the tunes are somewhat numerous for such an object, some of which are also very good ones. Nor should we forget to mention, that the author does not propose that the *Sabbath* should embrace this species of instruction.

But not to enlarge: Juvenile instruction in this important science is by far too much neglected. The friends of youthful improvement ought to awake to this subject, without delay.

* This work, we presume, is unknown to Mr. B. who seems to suppose his to be the first of the kind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following illustrates the advantage of systematic efforts in the promotion of a desirable object:—

From the Connecticut Observer.

TEMPERANCE.

600 MEN,

In the lower part of Middlesex county, have now given their pledge, that they will entirely abstain from distilled spirits as drink for refreshment. The history of this change in public opinion, is briefly this:—In view of the extensive and dreadful evils of intemperance, a county meeting was called at Haddam, in September last, to consider what measures could be devised to reform and save the community. An Association was formed on the principle of entire abstinence from distilled spirits, as a drink. In this, thirty united. The plan of operation then agreed upon was—That the members in each School Society should form themselves into a minor association, hold meetings, and exert themselves to diffuse light on the subject, and gain new members; and should send a delegation to a monthly county meeting, which should visit each auxiliary.

At the first meeting, 106 names were reported. At the second, 154. At the third, 123. At the fourth, 61. And at the fifth, 168; making in the whole, 612. Many of these are from Lyme, in New-London county; while Middletown and Chatham, 1st society, have not entered into the Association. The change already effected in the views and feelings and habits of this community, is great and important. Dram-drinking at stores is almost wholly abolished. Tipplers and drunkards and rum-bottles are seldom seen by the light of day. The great population which have not yet come into the agreement, have still conformed much in practice to the principles of the Association. On the individuals who have associated, the effects have been of a most delightful character. Many look upon themselves with a kind of wonder, as alive, and in good health, and able to perform all their labour, without the use of that destructive poison, which they once thought essential to their strength and happiness. The churches, so far as they have come into the agreement, feel that they have rid themselves of one of Zion's worst foes; and have risen to a new spirit of prayer; and have little doubt, that, when all their members shall see eye to eye in this thing, they will go up to the mercy-seat with unwonted wrestlings, and receive again the plentiful effusions of the Spirit of Grace. At the meeting in January, it was thought desirable to engage female influence; and it was recommended to such ladies as were friendly to the cause, to give their pledge, that they would neither use ardent spirit themselves, nor give it to others except as a medicine, in case of bodily infirmity. 361 have already sent in their names; and it is believed, that soon, a thousand will cheerfully engage in the benevolent effort.

The meeting at Pettipaug, on the 17th of February, was more fully attended than any previous meeting. Several who came late, were unable to obtain seats in the meeting-house. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Wakefield, baptist minister in North-Lyme, and the Rev. Mr. Colton, congregational minister in Lyme; and an able address was delivered by Richard Selden, Esq. of Hadlyme. The reports and remarks of the delegates from twelve minor associations, were of an interesting and encouraging character. It is fully believed that this Association will secure to the community an invaluable state of temperance for generations to come; and that were a similar mode of procedure adopted in every county, it would be the salvation of beloved Connecticut.

The next meeting of the Association will be at Saybrook, the 3d Tuesday of March.

Communicated by vote of the Association,
J. MARSH, *Secretary.*

From the New-Hampshire Observer.

THE LAST ACCOUNT.

A minister preached a sermon a few years since, from this text: "So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God." In a visit to a family in his parish, he met with a fashionable young lady, with whom he conversed upon the subject of the sermon.

"Are you prepared my dear friend," said he, "to give an account of yourself to God."

"I trust that I *shall be*, Sir, when my account is called for," was her reply.

The clergyman thought that the answer was somewhat rude; he felt he could weep; it was unkind.

In the course of conversation, he informed her that he should hold a special inquiry meeting that week; and invited her to attend, provided she could ask sincerely what she must do to be saved.

"O Sir," said she, "I have engaged to attend Mrs. E.'s ball on that evening."

I know not whether she found an opportunity, amidst the gaiety and mirth of the ball-room, to seek and obtain an interest in Christ; but on that very evening, she was called to give an account of herself to God!

JOHN NEWTON'S DECLINATURE OF THE TITLE—D. D.

Who does not admire the sentiments of Mr. Newton, as expressed in the following extract of a letter to his friend in Scotland?

"I have been hurt by two or three letters directed to *Dr.* Newton. I beg you to inform my friends in Scotland, as they come in your way, that after a little time, if any letters come to me addressed to Dr. Newton, I shall be obliged to send them back unopened. I know no such person; I never shall, I never will, by the grace of God.

"Do not think I am displeased with you or any of my kind friends, who mean me kindness and honour by such an address. I only beg, for my peace sake, it may not be repeated.

"I have been informed that a college in America, I think in New-Jersey, has given me the honorary degree of Doctor. So far as this mark of their favour indicates a regard to the gospel truths which I profess, I am much pleased with it. But as to the title itself, I renounce it heartily, nor would I willingly be known by it, if all the universities in Europe conferred it upon me. My youthful years were spent in Africa, and I ought to take my degrees (if I take any) from thence. Shall such a compound of misery and mischief, as I then was, be called Doctor? Surely not."

STEP-MOTHERS.

I formerly knew a woman in New-England, whose example I think worthy of imitation by all who may be in similar circumstances. She was a woman of more than ordinary talents and acquirements. She was free, sociable and entertaining. Her heart, I trust, was the seat of pious affections. She loved good truths and good men, especially those who proclaimed those truths. I have often been delighted with her society and converse. At a period of life when she needed a counsellor and assistant, she was deprived of her husband. She was left with the care of several children. At length, in her widowhood, she was visited by a gentleman who had also lost his companion, and was left with the care of children. The result was, that they agreed to enter into the matrimonial connexion, and the man with his family was to come and reside with the woman. After this junction of families, which proved highly beneficial on both sides, one of the neighbouring women, who had an eye, perhaps, to the union, peace and happiness of the family, inquired of one of *his* sons, (of which he had two), "How he liked his step-mother, or his mother-in-law?" To which he promptly replied, he had none. The woman rejoined, "Why, yes you have. You don't think she is your own mother Does she treat you as well as she does her own children?" The boy shrewdly and wisely replied—"When father and mother were married, he had children, and we went there to live with her; and she took the children, and mixed us all up together, like hasty-pudding, and has not known us apart since." This reply silenced the woman, and probably gave a check to that mischief which she might have designed to occasion.

The fact is, that this strong and beautiful figure used by the boy had its very exact verification in the experience of the two amalgamated families. I have often called at the house, and could never discover but that the man's children were as fond of their mother as her own. Her attachment to them and treatment of them was with such kindness and impartiality, that it gave entire satisfaction, and rendered them a united and happy family.

From the Philadelphian.

KNEELAND'S PROGRESS.

The *Christian Intelligencer*, an universalist paper, published in the state of Maine, after quoting the following opinions of Mr. Kneeland, says, (among other things,)—"We have seen enough to convince us, that his views differ so essentially from the denomination of Universalists, that he ought no longer to be considered as one of us."

The following is from Mr. Kneeland's paper, the Olive Branch:—

"Be it known then to the whole world, that ☞ the writer of this article ☜ professes no more love for, and stands in no more fear of, an imaginary God, than he either loves or fears an imaginary devil: And when it can be proved, that any being or thing not material [i. e. spiritual] exists any where except in the imagination, he will give his assent to it, and not before."

Evil men and seducers wax worse and worse.

POPES.

According to the pretensions of the church of Rome, there have been 251 Popes, commencing with the Apostle Peter; 14 of which have been Frenchmen, 5 Germans, 3 Spaniards and Portuguese, 1 Englishman, 11 Greeks, 2 Africans, 8 Thracians, Goths and Dalmatians; and the rest (207 in number) Italians.

Argument against the Universalists who say that all punishment is in this world.

God never punishes man before he has sinned. But A. B. dies in the very act of sinning, without time either for repentance or instant punishment A. B. cannot be punished in this world, and there is no punishment in the next; therefore, A. B. escapes the punishment of that particular sin altogether; which is absurd.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

JEWISH PROPHECY.

The destruction of the Turks is an event that must be anxiously anticipated by the Jews, to whom the land of Canaan is irrevocably granted, by covenant from the Most High to Abraham and his seed forever. If the following calculation be correct, the period is fast approaching when the Turkish power shall be annihilated, and the Jews restored to Jerusalem. The calculation is founded on the principle, that the prophecies themselves are the key to phophecy, without extra aid.

In the 8th chapter of Daniel certain events are foretold, some of which have transpired; others remain yet to be fulfilled; but all the events are to come to pass in a given period, namely, 2300 prophetic days, or as is allowed by Jews, Papists, and Protestants, 2300 civil years; a day in prophecy being but for a civil year. Within this period Jerusalem is to be re-built; sacrifices are to come to an end; the Messiah is to come and be cut off; the city and sanctuary to be destroyed, by a people belonging to a prince of an empire not in existence at the time of the prophecy; and until the end of the vision, desolations on that place and people are determined, even until the consummation, when the sanctuary shall be cleansed, and the hosts of Israel, the Jews, shall be no more trodden under feet.

The question to be solved is: "How shall we ascertain, with any degree of certainty from prophecy, the termination of the 2300 years?" On reference to the 9th chapter, 24—27 verses, a certain event is foretold, from which we can calculate, with a considerable degree of accuracy, within a few years, and this arises from defects in chronological calculations. The event alluded to is, the cutting off the Messiah, in the year of Messiah, from his birth, 33 years and some months. This event was to happen when 70 weeks of the vision had expired. 70 weeks, multiplied by the days (7) in a week, make 490 prophetic days, or civil years. Thus, in the year of our Lord 33, at his crucifixion, 490 years of the vision had expired. Then, on account of abominations, the cutting off Messiah, &c. the people of the prince that shall come shall destroy the city and sanctuary, &c. which shall be desolate until the consummation, or, to use the phraseology of the 8th chapter, 13, 14 verses, "Then shall the sanctuary be cleansed," which must take place within the 2300 years unexpired of the vision, at the crucifixion of the Messiah, in the year 33. The calculation stands, therefore, thus:— *Years.*

The beginning, duration, and completion of the vision, "how long?" The answer is, 2300

The Messiah is to be cut off when 70 weeks had expired, from the beginning of the vision, which is equal to civil years, 490

Deduct this, there remains unexpired at the death of Christ, 1810

This was in the year 33, we reckoning from the birth, *not the death* of Christ, which must be added, to shew in what year A. D. the Jews are to be restored, before which period the Turks must be driven from the land of Canaan, which is only 14 years from this date, 1843

MANUFACTURE OF DIAMONDS.

It will be recollected that two or three years since Professor Silliman succeeded in producing a substance from charcoal, resembling the diamond. A memoir has lately been read before the Academy of Sciences in Paris, by M. Gannel, stating the result of his inquries into the action of phosphorus, brought into contact with carburet of pure sulphur. The substance of his account is, that having occasion to prepare a large quantity of carburet of sulphur, he conceived the idea of separating the sulphur from the product, in order to obtain a pure carbon. He used phosphorus in this process, which combining with the sulphur, the carbon was set at liberty in the shape of small crystals, possessing all the properties of the diamond, particularly that of scratching the hardest bodies. After several experiments, and allowing three months to the process of crystalisation, he procured twenty crystals large enough to be taken up on the point of a penknife, and three others of the size of a grain of millet and exceedingly brilliant. They were submitted to the inspection of an experienced jeweller, in Paris, and by him pronounced to be real diamonds. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

EYE OF THE WHALE.

The substance constituting the surface of, and surrounding the cavity which encloses the crystalline humour in the eye of this animal, is so compact and strong, that it is difficult to cut it with the sharpest knife. But for this solidity it would be unable to sustain the enormous pressure to which it is subjected at great depths in the ocean. Supposing the part of the eye-ball exposed to the water to contain six square inches superficial, the pressure upon it, at a depth of 8400 feet, to which whales have been known to dive, is equal to *twenty-three thousand one hundred pounds weight.*

"A BOOK OF WORDS, of one sound, for the use of children, in three parts." By Wm. Balantine. This is for sale by Messrs. Towar & Hogan, 255, Market-street, Philadelphia. Who ever saw a book, before this, of 159 18mo. pages, *all in monosyllables?* The volume, aside from its evident utility in the instruction of little children, is "worthy the attention of the curious."—*Philadelphian.*

"A POCKET EXPOSITOR, containing reflections on every chapter in the New Testaments; selected from Doddridge's Family Expositor." The design of this work is, not only to place the most interesting and important parts of the valuable work from which they are extracted within the reach of those who are not in possession of the original; but also to form a *pocket companion* for those persons who are frequently travelling, or those who are laudably employed in visiting the poor and afflicted. The Christian, who has Dr. Doddridge for a *companion*, is in safe and agreeable company. The work is for sale by T. & H. the publishers, 255, Market-street.—*ib.*

Mrs. Barnes, widow of the late Daniel H. Barnes, L. L. D. of New-York, has it in contemplation to publish a memoir of his life. She will be thankful for any letters or other manuscripts from his pen, which will aid her in the work.

Rev. Edward Irving has just published a "Discourse on the evil Character of these our Times, proving them to be the perilous times of the last days; and three 8vo. volumes of sermons, lectures, and occasional discourses.

Mr. Danforth, a native of Hartford, Conn. is acquiring celebrity in London as an engraver.

Cooper, the American novelist, is in Florence, with his family, and is supposed to be collecting materials for another work.

It is said that Sir Walter Scott intends to visit Florence shortly.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$152 00a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	137 50a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	31a32
Per lb	7 1-4a8	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	35a37
Havana	12a14	Sperm, summer st'd	65a66
Java	14a15	—— winter do	75a80
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	80a85
Upland	9a10 1-4	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	9 00a9 50
Alabama	9 1-2a11 1-2	—— prime	7 00a7 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 75a12 50
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 75a10 00
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 50a2 75	Butter, NY dairy	13a16
Scale	1 50a1 75	Hog's Lard	6a7
Pickled, bbl	3 75a4 25	Cheese, Amer	5a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 50	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	9 50a10	Prime, 100lbs	3 00a4 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	48a50
American	7 1-2a8	Liverpool ground	50a
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	7 87a	Havana, white, lb	13a15
Western (canal)	8 00a8 25	—— brown	10a11
Rye flour	4 00a4 12	New-Orleans	7a8 1-4
Indian meal	3 00a3 12	Loaf	17a20
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 65a1 70	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 65a1 70	American, lb	7 3-4a8
Rye	70a72	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	56a58	Bohea, lb	28a30
Oats	30a34	Souchong	47a75
Barley	50a52	Hyson-skin	40a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a9 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 05
Hides,		Hyson	80a1 10
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 00a1 25
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 50a1 75	Imperial	1 00a1 25
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	3 1-4a6
Lumber,		Cuba	12a20
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	2 00a3 00
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	1 37a2 00
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	90a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	35a40
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	34a35
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common	20a40
—— hhd	34 00a	Spinning	20a34
—— bbl	24 00a27 00	Amer Hatters	20a24

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks,	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-2	Hoboken B. & Grazing	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Jersey City	do
Do. Commercial	do	State, Trenton	do
Newburgh*	do	All others	1-2
Columbia, Hudson	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Middle District	do	Philadelphia Banks	par
Orange County	do	Chester County	1-2
Catskill	do	Delaware County	do
Troy	do	Reading	3-4
Farmers', Troy*	do	York	1
Mohawk	do	Pittsburgh	do
Geneva	5-8	Gettysburgh	do
Utica	do	Chambersburgh	do
Utica Branch	do	Carlisle	do
Auburn	do	Lancaster	do
Ontario	do	Greensburgh	5
Central	do	Brownville	do
Chenango	do	Silver-Lake	25
Rochester	do	All others uncert. or broken	
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	*Maryland.*	
Jefferson County	do	Baltimore banks	1-2
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Niagara	broken	Snowhill	do
Plattsburgh	do	Princess Ann	do
Greene county	do	Cumberland	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	1 1-2 a 2
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath	10	Bank of Columbia	25
Waterville	do	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Castine	broken	Franklin	do
Wiscasset	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Kennebec	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy	do	All the Banks	5
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*North-Carolina.*	
All others	3-4	All the Banks	5
New-Hampshire.		*South-Carolina.*	
Cheshire Bank	3-4	Charleston Banks	3
Exeter	10	*Georgia.*	
All others	3-4	All the Banks	5
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	1-2	Chilicothe	5
Massachusetts.		Marietta	do
Berkshire bank	broken	Steubenville	do
Essex, Salem	do	Farmers & Mec.	do
All others	1-2	Lancaster	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville	do
Norwich Bank	par	Mount-Pleasant	do
Bridgeport	do	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus	do
Derby	do	All others uncert. or broken	
Thames	5-8	*Miscellaneous.*	
Windham County	do	New-Orleans Banks	5
All others	1-2	Nashville	broken
Rhode-Island.		Michigan	1
Banks of this state	1-2	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

ADAMS' NEW ARITHMETIC.

HASTINGS & TRACY continue to publish Adams New Arithmetic, (the best work of the kind in use), and can supply booksellers and individuals, in any quantity, and on as good terms as they can be procured from the proprietor of the copy-right. This work combines all the advantages to be derived from the inductive and synthetic mode of instruction. The School Commissioners of the state of Vermont, appointed by the Legislature, have recommended and prescribed it to be used in all the town schools in that state.

The following recommendations of this work have been recently given:—

Lancastrian School, New-Haven, Jan. 17, 1829.

The examination of Dr. Adams' New Arithmetic has given me much satisfaction. The analytic and synthetic methods of teaching are happily combined. The explanations are very clear and full; and the supplement annexed to each rule, will answer the purpose of a review, and serve to fix in the memory the principles. It will, I think, be found particularly applicable to the wants of private students, as well as schools. J. STOWELL.

New-Haven Gymnasium, Jan. 16, 1829.

We have introduced Adams' New Arithmetic into our Gymnasium, *as we believe it superior to any other with which we are acquainted.*

S. E. & H. E. DWIGHT.

H. & T. have also for sale, the Literary and Scientific CLASS-BOOK, a work which is extensively used in the schools of New-England, and is much approved of by the instructors of schools into which it has been introduced in this state. The work is highly recommended in the North-American Review, the U. States Literary Gazette, the Journal of Education, and by a great number of private gentlemen.

They also publish DABOLL's ARITHMETIC, a work which has been long and extensively used in our common schools, and is too well known to require recommendation; which they can also furnish to booksellers and others on the lowest terms.

Utica, Feb. 10, 1829.

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with Mr. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable, and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.

Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.

Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Property, situated in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, is offered for sale, to wit:—

One FARM, containing 190 acres of excellent land, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part of said Farm being lot No. 49, of the New-Stockbridge tract; the remainder is now occupied by John M'Pherson.

Also, another Farm, containing 52 acres, lately owned and occupied by John Potter, deceased.

Also, the Subscriber's MALT-HOUSE and BREWERY, in said town, capable of malting and brewing 1000 barrels of Ale annually, and now in successful operation. This Brewery is situated where large quantities of Barley and Hops are raised.

Possession of the above property given the ensuing spring, and the titles indisputable.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, in the above town. JOHN J. KNOX.

Augusta, Dec. 18, 1828. 52

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

ITALIAN PILES OINTMENT.

A CONSTANT supply kept at A. HITCHCOCK's Green Store, No. 83, Genesee street, Utica.

Also, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINE, Dye-Woods, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Groceries. *Dec. 23, 1828.* 52

BY order of James Dean, Esq. one of the judges of the court of common pleas in and for the county of Oneida, counsellor, &c—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of HIRAM ROSE, of Utica, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office, in Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the eleventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 18th day of February, 1829.

7w6 HIRAM ROSE, *Insolvent.*

DR. POMEROY, finding assistance necessary in his professional duties, has taken as a partner, JOHN P. BACHELDER, M. D. Dr. B. has been more than twenty years engaged extensively in the practice of Physic and Surgery, and for the last ten, has also been employed in different Medical Institutions, as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. The reputation which he has acquired as a skilful operator in all cases of Surgery, and his high standing as a Physician, will justly entitle him to the entire confidence of this community. Dr. Bachelder will not decline operating in any cases of Surgery, in which prudence would dictate an operation. He is prepared with instruments suitable for any operation. He has had extensive practice and experience in the treatment of diseases of the EYE, and has operated for Cataract more than eighty times.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of POMEROY & BACHELDER, at their office, No. 14, Exchange Buildings, in Genesee street, one door below the Utica Eye Infirmary.

Utica, May 27, 1828.

UTICA EYE INFIRMARY.

THIS Establishment is now open at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, for the accommodation of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Eye. It will be under the particular direction and management of DR. BATCHELDER, who will attend at 12 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of advising and prescribing in all cases, and for performing such operations as may be deemed proper. Persons afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the organ of hearing, are respectfully informed that those complaints will also receive a due share of attention.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1828. 51

WESTERN LETTERS.

JUST published, and for sale at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY—WESTERN LETTERS, written during a Tour through the Western and Southern States, in 1825, '26, & '27; beginning at Fort-Harrison, and terminating at New-Orleans: By AARON TEAL. Price 25 cents. *Utica, Jan. 20, 1829.*

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability, and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica.

Dec. 16, 1828. 51

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY!

EDWARDS Gum-Elastic Composition, for rendering Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Leather, *Water Proof.*—The importance of keeping the feet dry, for the better security of health, is too well known to need any detail. The Proprietor would therefore only say, that this Composition has been obtained after repeated trials and considerable pains and expense; and the nature of the ingredients of which it is composed (the principal of which is Gum-Elastic) is such as to render the leather impervious to water or dampness, and it is *warranted* not to injure the same in the least; but on the contrary it renders it soft and pliable. It is intended to be applied to the under as well as the upper leather, and females will find its use on the soles of their boots and shoes very beneficial. It must be applied warm and with a brush, and dried in by the fire, after giving the leather three or four coats, and filling the pores. It will then resist the water for almost any length of time. Any other blacking can be used on the leather after this is well dried in.

N. B.—This Composition will be found one of the best for Engine Hose, Chaise Tops and Boots, Harness, &c. Sold wholesale and retail, by

WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

Nov. 25, 1828. 48

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of

5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.